



LAURENCE STERNE, AM.

Eng^d by R. Scott. —



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THE
WORKS
OF
LAURENCE STERNE,
COMPLETE IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

CONTAINING

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|---|--|--|
| I. THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY. | | III. SERMONS.—IV. LETTERS. |
| II. A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY
THROUGH FRANCE AND ITA-
LY, AND CONTINUATION. | | V. THE FRAGMENT.
VI. THE KORAN.
VII. HISTORY OF A GOOD WARM
WATCH-COAT. |

WITH
A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:
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The work of the present author is a translation of the original Latin text of the *De Arte et Mysterio Magiae*, which was first published in 1608. The author has endeavored to give the reader a clear and accurate rendering of the original, and to preserve the style and spirit of the original as far as possible. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the theory of magic, and the second the practice. The author has also added a number of notes and illustrations, which he trusts will be found useful to the reader. The work is printed in a small, convenient size, and is bound in a neat, durable cover. It is now offered for sale at a very low price, and is sure to be well received by all who are interested in the history and practice of magic.

Time, which allows to each writer his due portion of time, and admits a free discussion of his theories and facts, without prejudice without partiality, with those magic books to the superior genius of Mr. Stearns. It has fixed his reputation as one of the first writers in the English language on the firmest basis, and advanced him to the rank of

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE works of Mr. Sterne, after contending with the prejudices of some, and the ignorance of others, have at length obtained that general approbation which they are entitled to by their various, original, and intrinsic merits. No writer of the present times can lay claim to so many unborrowed excellencies. In none, have wit, humour, fancy, pathos, an unbounded knowledge of mankind, and a correct and elegant style, been so happily united. These properties, which render him the delight of every reader of taste, have surmounted all opposition. Even envy, prudery, and hypocrisy are silent.

Time, which allots to each author his due portion of fame, and admits a free discussion of his beauties and faults, without favour and without partiality, hath done ample justice to the superior genius of Mr. Sterne. It hath fixed his reputation as one of the first writers in the English language, on the firmest basis, and advanced him to the rank of a

classic. As such, it becomes a debt of gratitude, to collect his scattered performances into a complete edition, with those embellishments usually bestowed on our most distinguished authors.

This hath been attempted in the present edition, which comprehends all the works of Mr. Sterne, either made public in his lifetime or since his death. They are printed from the best and most correct copies, with no other alterations than what became necessary from the correction of literal errors. The letters are arranged according to their several dates, as far as they can be discovered, and a few illustrations added, to explain some temporary circumstances mentioned or alluded to in them. Those which are confessedly spurious are rejected; and, that no credit may be given to such as are of doubtful authority, it will be proper to observe, that the letters numbered 129, 130, 131, have not those proofs of authenticity which the others possess. They cannot, however, be pronounced forgeries with so much confidence as some * which are discarded from

* See the Preface to a work published in 1779, entitled "Letters supposed to have been written by YORICK to ELIZA."

the present edition may be, and therefore are retained in it.

That no part of the genuine works of Mr. Sterne might be omitted, his own account of himself and his family is inserted without variation. But as this appears to have been a hasty composition, intended only for the information of his daughter, a small number of facts and dates, by way of notes, are added to it. These, it is presumed, will not be considered as improper additions.

It would be trespassing on the reader's patience, to detain him any longer from the pleasure which these volumes will afford, by bespeaking his favour either for the author or his works. The former is out of the reach of censure or praise; and the reputation of the latter is too well established to be either supported or shook by panegyric or criticism. To the taste therefore, the feelings, the good sense, and the candour of the public, the present collection of Mr. Sterne's works may be submitted, without the least apprehension that the perusal of any part of them will be followed by consequences unfavourable to the interests of society. The oftener they are read, the stronger will a sense of universal benevolence be impressed

on the mind ; and the attentive reader will subscribe to the character of the author, given by a comic writer, who declares he held him to be “ a moralist in the noblest sense ; “ he plays indeed with the fancy, and sometimes perhaps too wantonly ; but while “ he thus designedly masks his main attack, “ he comes at once upon the heart ; refines, “ amends it, softens it ; beats down each “ selfish barrier from about it, and opens “ every sluice of pity and benevolence.”



ROGER STERNE, Esq. Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Service, was married to Agnes Hebert, widow of a good family. Her family name was (I believe) Nettle—though upon recollection, that was the name of her father-in-law, who was a noted tailor in London, in Queen Anne's time, where my father married his wife's daughter (N. B. he was in debt to him) which was in September 22, 1711, Old Style—This Nettle had a son by my grandmother—a fine person of a man, but a graceless fellow—what became of him I know not—The family (of my father) live now at Clonmel in the south of Ireland, at which town I was born November 24th 1713, a few days after my mother arrived from Dunkirk—My birthday was ominous

• Mr. Sterne was descended from a family of that name in 1611, one of which resided in Nottinghamshire. The following is nearly a copy of the family's descent, &c. &c.

MEMOIRS

LIFE AND FAMILY

OF THE LATE

REV. MR. LAURENCE STERNE.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

ROGER STERNE * (grandson to Archbishop Sterne), Lieutenant in Handafides regiment, was married to Agnes Hebert, widow of a captain of a good family; her family name was (I believe) Nuttle—though, upon recollection, that was the name of her father-in-law, who was a noted sutler in Flanders, in Queen Ann's wars, where my father married his wife's daughter (N. B. he was in debt to him) which was in September 25. 1711, Old Syle.—This Nuttle had a son by my grandmother—a fine person of a man, but a graceless whelp—what became of him I know not.—The family (if any left) live now at Clonmel in the south of Ireland, at which town I was born November 24th 1713, a few days after my mother arrived from Dunkirk.—My birth-day was ominous

* Mr. Sterne was descended from a family of that name in Suffolk, one of which settled in Nottinghamshire. The following Genealogy is extracted from Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodinenfis*, p. 215.

to my poor father, who was, the day after our arrival, with many other brave officers, broke, and sent adrift into the wide world with a wife and two children—the elder of which was Mary; she was born at Lille in French Flanders, July the tenth, one thousand seven hundred and twelve, New Style.—This child was most unfortunate——she married one Weemans in Dublin—who used her most unmercifully—spent his substance, became a bankrupt, and left my poor sister to shift for herself,—which she was able to do but for a few months, for she went to

Simon Sterne
of Mansfield.

Dr. Richard Sterne,
Archbishop of York,
Ob. June 1683.

Elizabeth, Daughter
of Mr. Dickinson,
Ob. 167.

1
Richard Sterne,
of York and
Kilvington,
Esq. 1700.

2
William Sterne,
of Mansfield,

3
Simon Sterne,
of Elvington
and Halifax,
Ob. 1703.

Mary, Daughter
and Heiress of
Roger Jaques of
Elvington, near
York.

1
Richard

2
Roger

3
Jaques

4
Mary

5
Elizabeth

6
Frances

Richard

Laurence
Sterne.

Ob. 1759.

LL D.

The arms of the family, says Guillam, in his book of Heraldry, p. 77, are, Or, a chevron between three crosses flory, fable. The crest, on a wreath of his colours a *starling* proper.

Trifling circumstances are worthy of notice when connected with distinguished characters. The arms of Mr. Sterne's family are no otherwise important than on account of the crest having afforded a hint for one of the finest stories in *The Sentimental Journey*. See Vol. IV. of the present edition, p. 94.

a friend's house in the country, and died of a broken heart. She was a most beautiful woman—of a fine figure, and deserved a better fate.—The regiment, in which my father served, being broke, he left Ireland as soon as I was able to be carried, with the rest of his family, and came to the family seat at Elvington, near York, where his mother lived. She was daughter to Sir Roger Jaques, and an heiress. There we sojourned for about ten months, when the regiment was established, and our household decamped with bag and baggage for Dublin—within a month of our arrival, my father left us, being ordered to Exeter, where, in a sad winter, my mother and her two children followed him, travelling from Liverpool by land to Plymouth. (Melancholy description of this journey not necessary to be transmitted here.) In twelve months we were all sent back to Dublin.—My mother, with three of us (for she laid in at Plymouth of a boy, Joram) took ship at Bristol, for Ireland, and had a narrow escape from being cast away by a leak springing up in the vessel.—At length, after many perils, and struggles, we got to Dublin.—There my father took a large house, furnished it, and in a year and a half's time spent a great deal of money.—In the year one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, all unhinged again; the regiment was ordered, with many others, to the Isle of Wight, in order to embark for Spain in the Vigo expedition. We accompanied the regiment, and were driven into Milford Haven, but landed at Bristol, from thence by land to Plymouth again, and to the Isle of Wight—where I remember we stayed encamped some time

before the embarkation of the troops—(in this expedition from Bristol to Hampshire we lost poor Joram—a pretty boy, four years old, of the small-pox), my mother, sister, and myself, remained at the Isle of Wight during the Vigo expedition, and until the regiment had got back to Wicklow in Ireland, from whence my father sent for us.—We had poor Joram's loss supplied during our stay in the Isle of Wight, by the birth of a girl, Anne, born September the twenty-third, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen.—This pretty blossom fell at the age of three years, in the barracks of Dublin—she was, as I well remember, of a fine delicate frame, not made to last long, as were most of my father's babes.—We embarked for Dublin, and had all been cast away by a most violent storm; but through the intercessions of my mother, the captain was prevailed upon to turn back into Wales, where we stayed a month, and at length got into Dublin, and travelled by land to Wicklow, where my father had for some weeks given us over for lost.—We lived in the barracks at Wicklow, one year (one thousand seven hundred and twenty), when Devijeher (so called after Colonel Devijeher) was born; from thence we decamped to stay half a year with Mr. Fetherston, a clergyman, about seven miles from Wicklow, who being a relation of my mother's, invited us to his parsonage at Animo.—It was in this parish, during our stay, that I had that wonderful escape in falling through a mill-race whilst the mill was going, and of being taken up unhurt—the story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland—

where hundreds of the common people flocked to see me.—From hence we followed the regiment to Dublin, where we lay in the barracks a year.—In this year, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, I learned to write, &c.—The regiment ordered in twenty-two, to Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland; we all decamped, but got no further than Drogheda, thence ordered to Mullengar, forty miles west, where by Providence we stumbled upon a kind relation, a collateral descendant from Archbishop Sterne, who took us all to his castle, and kindly entertained us for a year—and sent us to the regiment at Carrickfergus, loaded with kindnesses, &c.—a most rueful and tedious journey had we all, in March, to Carrickfergus, where we arrived in six or seven days—little Devijeher here died, he was three years old—He had been left behind at nurse at a farmhouse near Wicklow, but was fetched to us by my father the summer after—another child sent to fill his place, Susan; this babe too left us behind in this weary journey.—The autumn of that year, or the spring afterwards (I forget which), my father got leave of his colonel to fix me at school—which he did near Halifax, with an able master; with whom I stayed some time, 'till by God's care of me my cousin Sterne, of Elvington, became a father to me, and sent me to the university, &c. &c. To pursue the thread of our story, my father's regiment was the year after ordered to Londonderry, where another sister was brought forth, Catherine, still living, but most unhappily estranged from me by my uncle's wickedness, and her own folly—from this station the

regiment was sent to defend Gibraltar, at the siege, where my father was run through the body by Captain Phillips, in a duel (the quarrel began about a goose) with much difficulty he survived——though with an impaired constitution, which was not able to withstand the hardships it was put to—for he was sent to Jamaica, where he soon fell by the country fever, which took away his senses first, and made a child of him, and then, in a month or two, walking about continually without complaining, till the moment he sat down in an arm chair, and breathed his last——which was at Port Antonio, on the north of the island.—My father was a little smart man—active to the last degree in all exercises—most patient of fatigue and disappointments, of which it pleased God to give him full measure—he was in his temper somewhat rapid and hasty——but of a kindly, sweet disposition, void of all design; and so innocent in his own intentions, that he suspected no one; so that you might have cheated him ten times in a day, if nine had not been sufficient for your purpose—my poor father died in March 1731—I remained at Halifax 'till about the latter end of that year, and cannot omit mentioning this anecdote of myself, and schoolmaster—He had had the ceiling of the school-room new white-washed—the ladder remained there—I one unlucky day mounted it, and wrote with a brush in large capital letters, LAU. STERNE, for which the usher severely whipped me. My master was very much hurt at this, and said, before me, that never should that name be effaced, for I was a boy of genius, and he was sure I should come to pre-

ferment—this expression made me forget the stripes I had received—In the year thirty-two * my cousin sent me to the university, where I staid some time. † I was there that I commenced a friendship with Mr. H . . . which has been most lasting on both sides—I then came to York, and my uncle got me the living of Sutton—and at York I became acquainted with your mother, and courted her for two years—she owned she liked me, but thought herself not rich enough, or me too poor, to be joined together—she went to her sister's in S—, and I wrote to her often—I believe then she was partly determined to have me, but would not say so—at her return she fell into a consumption—and one evening that I was sitting by her with an almost broken heart to see her so ill, she said, “my dear Laurey, I can never be
 “yours, for I verily believe I have not long to live
 “—but I have left you every shilling of my fortune”—upon that she showed me her will—this generosity overpowered me.—It pleased God that she recovered, and I married her in the year 1741.
 † My uncle and myself were then upon very good terms, for he soon got me the Prebendary of York—but he quarrelled with me afterwards, because I

* He was admitted of Jesus College, in the university of Cambridge, 6th July 1733, under the tuition of Mr. Cannon.

Matriculated 29th March 1735.

Admitted to the degree of B. A. in January 1736.

—— M. A. at the Commencement, 1740.

† Jaques Sterne, LL. D. He was Prebendary of Durham, Canon Residentiary, Precentor and Prebendary of York, Rector of Rise, and Rector of Hornsea cum Riston, both in the East Riding of the county of York. He died June 9. 1759.

would not write paragraphs in the newspapers—though he was a party-man, I was not, and detested such dirty work: thinking it beneath me—from that period, he * became my bitterest enemy.—By my wife's means I got the living of Stillington—a friend of her's in the south had promised her, that if she married a clergyman in Yorkshire, when the living became vacant, he would make her a compliment of it. I remained near twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places—I had then very good health.—Books, † painting, fiddling, and shooting were my amusements; as to the Squire of the parish, I cannot say we were upon a very friendly footing—but at Stillington, the family of the C——'s showed us every kindness—'twas most truly agreeable to be within a mile and a half of an amiable family, who were ever cordial friends.—In the year 1760, I took a house at York for your mother and yourself, and went up to London to publish ‡ my two first volumes of *Shandy* ||. In that year Lord Falconbridge

* It hath however been insinuated, that he for some time wrote a periodical electioneering paper at York, in defence of the Whig interest. *Monthly Review*, vol. 53. p. 344.

† A specimen of Mr. Sterne's abilities in the art of designing, may be seen in Mr. Wodhul's *Poems*, 8vo, 1772.

‡ The first edition was printed in the preceding year at York.

|| The following is the order in which Mr. Sterne's publications appeared:—

1747. *The Case of Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath considered*: A charity sermon preached on Good Friday, April 17. 1747, for the support of two charity schools in York.

1750. *The Abuses of Conscience*: Set forth in a sermon preached in the cathedral church of St. Peter's, York, at the summer assizes, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Clive, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Smyth, on Sunday, July 29. 1750.

presented me with the curacy of Coxwold—a sweet retirement in comparison of Sutton. In sixty-two I went to France before the peace was concluded, and you both followed me.—I left you both in France, and in two years after I went to Italy for the recovery of my health—and when I called upon you, I tried to engage your mother to return to England with me—the * and yourself are at length come—and I have had the inexpressible joy of seeing my girl every thing I wished her.

I have set down these particulars relating to my family, and self, for my Lydia, in case hereafter she might have a curiosity, or a kinder motive to know them.

As Mr. Sterne, in the foregoing narrative, hath brought down the account of himself until within a few months of his death, it remains only to mention that he left York about the end of the year 1767, and came to London in order to publish *The Sentimental Journey*, which he had written during the pre-

1759. Vol. 1 and 2, of Tristram Shandy.

1760. Vol. 1 and 2, of Sermons.

1761. Vol. 3 and 4, of Tristram Shandy.

1762. Vol. 5 and 6, of Tristram Shandy.

1765. Vol. 7 and 8, of Tristram Shandy.

1766. Vol. 3 and 4, of Sermons.

1767. Vol. 9, of Tristram Shandy.

1768. The Sentimental Journey.

The remainder of his works were published after his death.

* From this passage it appears that the present account of Mr. Sterne's Life and Family was written about six months only before his death.

ceding summer at his favourite living at Coxwold. His health had been for some time declining, but he continued to visit his friends, and retained his usual flow of spirits. In February 1768, he began to perceive the approaches of death, and with the concern of a good man, and the solicitude of an affectionate parent, devoted his attention to the future welfare of his daughter. His letters at this period reflect so much credit on his character, that it is to be lamented some others in the collection were permitted to see the light. After a short struggle with his disorder, his debilitated and worn out frame submitted to fate on the 18th day of March 1768, at his lodgings in Bond Street. He was buried at the new burying-ground, belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, on the 22d of the same month, in the most private manner; and hath since been indebted to strangers for a monument very unworthy of his memory; on which the following lines are inscribed:

“ Near to this Place
Lies the body of
The Reverend Laurence Sterne, A. M.
Died September 13th 1768 *,
Aged 53 Years.
“ *Ab! molliter ossa quiescant.*”

If a sound Head, warm Heart, and Breast humane,
Unfullied Worth, and Soul without a Stain;
If mental Powers could ever justly claim
The well-won Tribute of immortal Fame,

† It is scarcely necessary to observe that this date is erroneous.

Sterne was *the Man*, who with gigantic Stride,
 Mowed down luxuriant Follies far and wide.
 Yet what, though keenest Knowledge of Mankind
 Unseal'd to him the Springs that move the Mind;
 What did it cost him? ridicul'd, abus'd,
 By Fools insulted, and by Prudes accus'd.
 In his, mild Reader, view thy future Fate,
 Like him despise, what 'twere a Sin to hate.

This monumental stone was erected by two brother masons; for although he did not live to be a member of their society, yet as his all incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by rule and square, they rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to after ages.

W. & S.



THE
LIFE AND OPINIONS
OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

Ταράττοι τὴς Ἀνθρώπου ἢ τὰ Πράγματα,
Ἀλλὰ τὰ περὶ τῶν Πραγμάτων, Δόγματα.

Vol. I.

C

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

MR. PITT

LIFE AND OPINIONS



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

MR. PITT.

SIR,

NEVER poor wight of a Dedicator had less hopes from his Dedication, than I have from this of mine; for it is written in a by-corner of the kingdom, and in a retired thatch'd house, where I live in a constant endeavour to fence against the infirmities of ill health, and other evils of life, by mirth; being firmly perswaded, that every time a man smiles—but much more so when he laughs—that it adds something to this Fragment of Life.

I HUMBLY beg, Sir, that you will honour this book, by taking it—(not under your protection,—it must protect itself,—but)—into the country with you; where, if I am ever told it has made you smile, or can conceive it has beguiled you of one moment's pain—I shall think myself as happy

DEDICATION.

as a Minister of State——perhaps much
happier than any one (one only excepted)
that I have ever read or heard of.

I am, GREAT SIR,

(And what is more to your Honour)

I am, GOOD SIR,

Your Wellwisher,

And most humble Fellow-Subject,

THE AUTHOR.



THE
LIFE AND OPINIONS
OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

CHAP. I.

I WISH either my father or my mother, or indeed both of them, as they were in duty both equally bound to it, had minded what they were about when they begot me: Had they duly considered how much depended upon what they were then doing;—that not only the production of a rational being was concerned in it, but that possibly the happy formation and temperature of his body, perhaps his genius, and the very cast of his mind,—and, for aught they knew to the contrary, even the fortunes of his whole house, might take their turn from the humours and dispositions which were then uppermost:—Had they duly weighed and considered all this, and proceeded accordingly,—I am verily persuaded I should have made a quite different

figure in the world from that in which the reader is likely to see me.—Believe me, good folks, this is not so inconsiderable a thing as many of you may think it.—You have all, I dare say, heard of the animal spirits, as how they are transfused from father to son, &c. &c.—and a great deal to that purpose.—Well, you may take my word, that nine parts in ten of a man's sense, or his nonsense, his successes and miscarriages in this world, depend upon their motions and activity, and the different tracts and trains you put them into; so that when they are once set a-going, whether right or wrong, it is not a halfpenny matter,—away they go, clattering like hey go mad; and, by treading the same steps over and over again, they presently make a road of it, as plain and as smooth as a garden walk, which, when they are once used to, the Devil himself sometimes shall not be able to drive them off it.

Pray, my dear, quoth my mother, have you not forgot to wind up the clock?—Good G——! cried my father, making an exclamation, but taking care to moderate his voice at the same time,—*Did ever woman, since the creation of the world, interrupt a man with such a silly question?—Pray, what was your father saying?—Nothing.*

CHAP. II.

—Then, positively, there is nothing in the question, that I can see, either good or bad.—Then let me tell you, Sir, it was a very unseasonable question at least,—because it



animal spirits, whose business it was to have escorted and gone hand-in-hand with the *HOMUNCULUS*, and conducted him safe to the place destined for his reception.

The *HOMUNCULUS*, Sir, in however low and ludicrous a light he may appear, in this age of levity, to the eye of folly or prejudice ;—to the eye of reason in scientific research, he stands confess'd—a BEING guarded and circumscribed with rights.—The minutest philosophers, who, by the by, have the most enlarged understandings (their souls being inversely as their inquiries) show us incontestibly, That the *HOMUNCULUS* is created by the same hand,—engendered in the same course of nature,—endowed with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us : —That he consists, as we do, of skin, hair, fat, flesh, veins, arteries, ligaments, nerves, cartilages, bones, marrow, brains, glands, genitals, humours, and articulations ;—is a being of as much activity,—and, in all senses of the word, as much and as truly our fellow-creature, as my Lord Chancellor of *England*—He may be benefited,—he may be injured—he may obtain redress ;—in a word, he has all the claims and rights of humanity, which *Tully*, *Puffendorff*, or the best ethic writers, allow to arise out of that state and relation.

Now, dear Sir, what if any accident had befallen him in his way alone !—or that, through terror of it, natural to so young a traveller, my little gentleman had got to his journey's end miserably spent ;—his muscular strength and virility worn down to a thread ;—his own animal spirits ruffled beyond

description,—and that in this sad disordered state of nerves, he had lain down a prey to sudden starts, or a series of melancholy dreams and fancies, for nine long, long months together :—I tremble to think what a foundation had been laid for a thousand weaknesses both of body and mind, which no skill of the physician or the philosopher could ever afterwards have set thoroughly to rights.

CHAP. III.

TO my uncle Mr. *Toby Shandy* do I stand indebted for the preceding anecdote, to whom my father, who was an excellent natural philosopher, and much given to close reasoning upon the smallest matters, had oft and heavily complained of the injury ; but once more particularly, as my uncle *Toby* well remember'd, upon his observing a most unaccountable obliquity (as he called it), in my manner of setting up my top, and justifying the principles upon which I had done it,—the old gentleman shook his head, and in a tone more expressive by half of sorrow than reproach,—he said his heart all along foreboded, and he saw it verified in this, and from a thousand other observations he had made upon me, That I should neither think nor act like any other man's child ;—*But alas !* continued he, shaking his head a second time, and wiping away a tear which was trickling down his cheeks, *My Tristram's misfortunes began nine months before ever he came into the world.*

—My mother, who was sitting by, look'd up,—but she knew no more than her backside what my

father meant;—but my uncle, Mr. *Toby Shandy*, who had been often informed of the affair,—understood him very well.

CHAP. IV.

I KNOW there are readers in the world, as well as many other good people in it, who are no readers at all,—who find themselves ill at ease, unless they are let into the whole secret from first to last, of every thing which concerns you.

It is in pure compliance with this humour of theirs, and from a backwardness in my nature to disappoint any one soul living, that I have been so very particular already. As my life and opinions are likely to make some noise in the world, and, if I conjecture right, will take in all ranks, professions, and denominations of men whatever,—be no less read than the *Pilgrim's Progress* itself—and, in the end, prove the very thing which *Montaigne* dreaded his essays should turn out, that is, a book for a parlour window;—I find it necessary to consult every one a little in his turn; and therefore must beg pardon for going on a little farther in the same way: for which cause, right glad I am, that I have begun the history of myself in the way I have done; and that I am able to go on, tracing every thing in it, as *Horace* says, *ab Ovo*.

Horace, I know, does not recommend this fashion altogether: but that gentleman is speaking only of an epic poem or a tragedy;—(I forget which)—besides, if it was not so, I should beg Mr. *Horace's*

pardon ;—for in writing what I have set about, I shall confine myself neither to his rules, nor to any man's rules that ever lived.

To such, however, as do not choose to go so far back into these things, I can give no better advice, than that they skip over the remaining part of this chapter ; for I declare before-hand, 'tis wrote only for the curious and inquisitive.

——Shut the door——I was begot in the night, betwixt the first *Sunday* and the first *Monday* in the month of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen. I am positive I was.——But how I came to be so very particular in my account of a thing which happened before I was born, is owing to another small anecdote known only in our own family, but now made public for the better clearing up this point.

My father, you must know, who was originally a *Turkey* merchant, but had left off business for some years, in order to retire to, and die upon, his paternal estate in the county of ——, was, I believe, one of the most regular men in every thing he did, whether 'twas matter of business, or matter of amusement, that ever lived. As a small specimen of this extreme exactness of his, to which he was in truth a slave,—he had made it a rule for many years of his life,—on the first *Sunday-night* of every month throughout the whole year,—as certain as ever the *Sunday-night* came,—to wind up a large house-clock, which we had standing on the back-stairs head, with his own hands ;—and being somewhere between fifty and sixty years of age, at the time I have been speak-

ing of,—he had likewise gradually brought some other little family concernments to the same period, in order, as he would often say to my uncle *Toby*, to get them all out of the way at one time, and be no more plagued and pestered with them the rest of the month.

It was attended but with one misfortune, which, in a great measure, fell upon myself, and the effects of which I fear I shall carry with me to my grave; namely, that from an unhappy association of ideas which have no connection in nature, it so fell out at length, that my poor mother could never hear the said clock wound up,—but the thoughts of some other things unavoidably popped into her head—*et vice versa*:—Which strange combination of ideas, the sagacious *Locke*, who certainly understood the nature of these things better than most men, affirms to have produced more wry actions than all other sources of prejudice whatsoever.

But this by the by.

Now it appears, by a memorandum in my father's pocket-book, which now lies upon the table, “that
“ on *Lady-day*, which was on the 25th of the same
“ month, in which I date my geniture,—my father set out upon his journey to *London* with my
“ eldest brother *Bobby*, to fix him at *Westminster*
“ school;” and, as it appears from the same authority, “That he did not get down to his wife and
“ family till the *second week* in *May* following,”—it brings the thing almost to a certainty. However, what follows in the beginning of the next chapter, puts it beyond all possibility of doubt.

—But, pray Sir, what was your father doing all *December, January, and February?*—Why, Madam, —he was all that time afflicted with a sciatica.

CHAP. V.

ON the fifth day of *November 1718*, which, to the era fixed on, was as near nine kalendar months as any husband could in reason have expected, — was I, *Tristram Shandy*, Gentleman, brought forth into this scurvy and disastrous world of ours. — I wish I had been born in the moon, or in any of the planets, (except *Jupiter* or *Saturn*, because I never could bear cold weather), for it could not well have fared worse with me in any of them (though I will not answer for *Venus*) than it has in this vile dirty planet of ours, — which o' my conscience, with reverence be it spoken, I take to be made up of the shreds and clippings of the rest; — not but the planet is well enough, provided a man could be born in it to a great title or to a great estate, or could any how contrive to be called up to public charges, and employments of dignity or power; — but that is not my case; — and therefore every man will speak of the fair as his own market has gone in it; — for which cause I affirm it over again to be one of the vilest worlds that ever was made; — for I can truly say, that from the first hour I drew my breath in it, to this, that I can now scarce draw it at all, for an asthma I got in scating against the wind in *Flanders*; — I have been the continual sport of what the world calls fortune; and though I will not wrong

her by saying she has ever made me feel the weight of any great or signal evil ;—yet with all the good temper in the world, I affirm it of her, that in every stage of my life, and at every turn and corner where she could get fairly at me, the ungracious duchess has pelted me with a set of as pitiful misadventures and cross accidents as ever small HERO sustained.

CHAP. VI.

IN the beginning of the last chapter, I informed you exactly *when* I was born ;—but I did not inform you *how*. No, that particular was reserved entirely for a chapter by itself ;—besides, Sir, as you and I are in a manner perfect strangers to each other, it would not have been proper to have let you into too many circumstances relating to myself all at once.—You must have a little patience. I have undertaken, you see, to write not only my life, but my opinions also, hoping and expecting that your knowledge of my character, and of what kind of a mortal I am, by the one, would give you a better relish for the other : As you proceed farther with me, the slight acquaintance which is now beginning betwixt us, will grow into familiarity ; and that, unless one of us is in fault, will terminate in friendship.—*O diem praeclarum !*—then nothing which has touched me will be thought trifling in its nature, or tedious in its telling. Therefore, my dear friend and companion, if you should think me somewhat sparing of my narrative on my first setting out,—bear with me,—and let me go on, and tell my story my own way :

—or if I should seem now and then to trifle upon the road,—or should sometimes put on a fool's cap with a bell to it, for a moment or two as we pass along,—don't fly off,—but rather courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my outside;—and as we jog on, either laugh with me, or at me, or, in short, do any thing,—only keep your temper.

CHAP. VII.

IN the same village where my father and my mother dwelt, dwelt also a thin, upright, motherly, notable, good old body of a midwife, who, with the help of a little plain good sense, and some years full employment in her business, in which she had all along trusted little to her own efforts, and a great deal to those of dame Nature,—had acquired, in her way, no small degree of reputation in the world;—by which word *world*, need I in this place inform your worship, that I would be understood to mean no more of it, than a small circle described upon the circle of the great world, of four *English* miles diameter, or thereabouts, of which the cottage where the good old woman lived is supposed to be the centre.—She had been left, it seems, a widow in great distress, with three or four small children, in her forty-seventh year; and as she was at that time a person of decent carriage,—grave deportment,—a woman moreover of few words, and withal an object of compassion, whose distress and silence under it called out the louder for a friendly list: the wife of

the parson of the parish was touched with pity; and having often lamented an inconvenience, to which her husband's flock had for many years been exposed, inasmuch, as there was no such thing as a midwife of any kind or degree to be got at, let the case have been never so urgent, within less than six or seven long miles riding; which said seven long miles in dark nights and dismal roads, the country thereabouts being nothing but a deep clay, was almost equal to fourteen; and that in effect was sometimes next to having no midwife at all; it came into her head, that it would be doing as seasonable a kindness to the whole parish, as to the poor creature herself, to get her a little instructed in some of the plain principles of the business, in order to set her up in it. As no woman thereabouts was better qualified to execute the plan she had formed than herself, the gentlewoman very charitably undertook it; and having great influence over the female part of the parish, she found no difficulty in effecting it to the utmost of her wishes. In truth, the parson joined his interest with his wife's in the whole affair; and in order to do things as they should be, and give the poor soul as good a title by law to practise, as his wife had given by institution,—he cheerfully paid the fees for the ordinary's license himself, amounting in the whole to the sum of eighteen shillings and fourpence; so that, betwixt them both, the good woman was fully invested in the real and corporal possession of her office, together with all its *rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever*.

These last words, you must know, were not ac-

according to the old form in which such licenses, faculties, and powers, usually ran, which in like cases had heretofore been granted to the sifterhood. But it was according to a neat *formule* of *Didius* his own devising, who having a particular turn for taking to pieces, and new framing over again, all kind of instruments in that way, not only hit upon this dainty amendment, but coaxed many of the old licensed matrons in the neighbourhood to open their faculties afresh, in order to have this wham-wham of his inserted.

I own I never could envy *Didius* in these kinds of fancies of his:—But every man to his own taste.—Did not Dr. *Kunastrokus*, that great man, at his leisure hours, take the greatest delight imaginable in combing of asses tails, and plucking the dead hairs out with his teeth, though he had tweezers always in his pocket? Nay, if you come to that, Sir, have not the wisest of men in all ages, not excepting *Solomon* himself,——have they not had their HOBBY-HORSES;——their running-horses,——their coins and their cockle-shells, their drums and their trumpets, their fiddles, their pallets,——their maggots, and their butterflies?——and so long as a man rides his HOBBY-HORSE peaceably and quietly along the king's highway, and neither compels you or me to get up behind him,—pray, Sir, what have either you or I to do with it?

CHAP. VIII.

—*DE gustibus non est disputandum*:—that is, there is no disputing against HOBBY-HORSES; and for my part, I seldom do; nor could I with any sort of grace, had I been an enemy to them at the bottom; for happening, at certain intervals and changes of the moon, to be both fiddler and painter, according as the fly stings:—Be it known to you, that I keep a couple of pads myself, upon which, in their turns, (nor do I care who knows it), I frequently ride out and take the air;—though sometimes, to my shame be it spoken, I take somewhat longer journies than what a wise man would think altogether right.—But the truth is,—I am not a wise man;—and besides, am a mortal of so little consequence in the world, it is not much matter what I do: so I seldom fret or fume at all about it: Nor does it much disturb my rest, when I see such great Lords and tall Personages as hereafter follow;—such, for instance, as my Lord A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and so on, all of a row, mounted upon their several horses;—some with large stirrups, getting on in a more grave and sober pace;—others, on the contrary, tucked up to their very chins, with whips across their mouths, scouring and scampering it away like so many little party-coloured devils astride a mortgage,—and as if some of them were resolved to break their necks.—So much the better—say I to myself;—for in case the worst should happen, the world will make a shift to do excellently well

without them ; and for the rest,——why——God speed them—e'en let them ride on without opposition from me ; for were their Lordships unhorfed this very night—'tis ten to one but that many of them would be worse mounted by one half before to-morrow morning.

Not one of these instances therefore can be said to break in upon my rest.——But there is an instance, which I own puts me off my guard, and that is, when I see one born for great actions, and, what is still more for his honour, whose nature ever inclines him to good ones ;——when I behold such a one, my Lord, like yourself, whose principles and conduct are as generous and noble as his blood, and whom, for that reason, a corrupt world cannot spare one moment ;——when I see such a one, my Lord, mounted, though it is but for a minute beyond the time which my love to my country has prescribed to him, and my zeal for his glory wishes,—then, my Lord, I cease to be a philosopher, and, in the first transport of an honest impatience, I wish the HOBBY-HORSE, with all his fraternity, at the Devil.

“ My Lord,

“ I MAINTAIN this to be a Dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great essentials
“ of matter, form, and place : I beg, therefore,
“ you will accept it as such, and that you will permit me to lay it, with the most respectful humility, at your Lordship's feet,—when you are upon
“ them,—which you can be when you please ; and
“ that is, my Lord, whenever there is occasion for

“ it, and I will add, to the best purposes too. I
“ have the honour to be,

“ *My Lord,*

“ *Your Lordship's most obedient,*

“ *and most devoted,*

“ *and most humble servant,*

“ TRISTRAM SHANDY.”

CHAP. IX.

I SOLEMNLY declare to all mankind, that the above dedication was made for no one Prince, Prelate, Pope, or Potentate,—Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, of this, or any other Realm in Christendom;—nor has it yet been hawked about, or offered publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, to any one person or personage, great or small; but is honestly a true Virgin-Dedication untried on, upon any soul living.

I labour this point so particularly, merely to remove any offence or objection which might arise against it from the manner in which I propose to make the most of it;—which is the putting it up fairly to public sale; which I now do.

—Every author has a way of his own, in bringing his points to bear;—for my own part, as I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry;—I resolved within myself, from the very beginning, to deal squarely and openly with your Great Folks in this affair, and try whether I should not come off the better by it.

If therefore there is any one Duke, Marquis,

Earl, Viscount, or Baron, in these his Majesty's dominions, who stands in need of a tight, genteel dedication, and whom the above will suit (for by the by, unless it suits in some degree, I will not part with it)—it is much at his service for fifty guineas ;—which I am positive is twenty guineas less than it ought to be afforded for, by any man of genius.

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of daubing, as some dedications are. The design, your Lordship sees, is good,—the colouring transparent,—the drawing not amiss ;—or, to speak more like a man of science,—and measure my piece in the painter's scale, divided into 20,—I believe, my Lord, the outlines will turn out as 12,—the composition as 9,—the colouring as 6,—the expression 13 and a half,—and the design, —if I may be allowed, my Lord, to understand my own *design*, and supposing absolute perfection in designing, to be as 20,—I think it cannot well fall short of 19. Besides all this,—there is keeping in it, and the dark strokes in the HOBBY-HORSE (which is a secondary figure, and a kind of back-ground to the whole), give great force to the principal lights in your own figure, and make it come off wonderfully ;—and besides, there is an air of originality in the *tout ensemble*.

Be pleased, my good Lord, to order the sum to be paid into the hands of Mr. *Dodsley*, for the benefit of the author ; and in the next edition care shall be taken that this chapter be expunged, and your Lordship's titles, distinctions, arms, and good

actions, be placed at the front of the preceeding chapter: All which, from the words, *De gustibus non est disputandum*, and whatever else in this book relates to HOBBY-HORSES, but no more, shall stand dedicated to your Lordship.—The rest I dedicate to the MOON, who, by the by, of all the PATRONS or MATRONS I can think of, has most power to set my book a-going, and make the world run mad after it.

Bright Goddess,

If thou art not too busy with CANDID and Miss CUNEGUND's affairs,—take *Tristram Shandy's* under thy protection also.

CHAP. X.

WHATEVER degree of small merit the act of benignity in favour of the midwife may justly claim, or in whom that claim truly rested,—at first sight seems not very material to this history;—certain however it was, that the gentlewoman, the parson's wife, did run away at that time with the whole of it: And yet, for my life, I cannot help thinking but that the parson himself, though he had not the good fortune to hit upon the design first,—yet, as he heartily concurred in it the moment it was laid before him, and as heartily parted with his money to carry it into execution, had a claim to some share of it,—if not to a full half of whatever honour was due to it.

The world at that time was pleased to determine the matter otherwise.

Lay down the book, and I will allow you half a day to give a probable guess at the grounds of this procedure.

Be it known then, that, for about five years before the date of the midwife's license, of which you have had so circumstantial an account,—the parson we have to do with had made himself a country talk by a breach of all decorum, which he had committed against himself, his station, and his office;—and that was in never appearing better, or otherwise mounted, than upon a lean, sorry jack-ass of a horse, value about one pound fifteen shillings; who, to shorten all description of him, was full brother to *Rosinante*, as far as similitude congenial could make him; for he answered his description to a hair-breadth in every thing,—except that I do not remember 'tis any where said, that *Rosinante* was broken-winded; and that, moreover, *Rosinante*, as is the happiness of most *Spanish* horses, fat or lean,—was undoubtedly a horse at all points.

I know very well that the HERO's horse was a horse of chaste deportment, which may have given grounds for the contrary opinion: But it is as certain at the same time, that *Rosinante's* continency (as may be demonstrated from the adventure of the *Yanguessian* carriers) proceeded from no bodily defect or cause whatsoever, but from the temperance and orderly current of his blood.—And let me tell you, Madam, there is a great deal of very good chastity in the world, in behalf of which you could not say more for your life.

Let that be as it may, as my purpose is to do exact justice to every creature brought upon the stage of this dramatic work,—I could not stifle this distinction in favour of Don *Quixote's* horse;—in all other points, the parson's horse, I say, was just such another,——for he was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a jade, as HUMILITY herself could have bestrided.

In the estimation of here and there a man of weak judgment, it was greatly in the parson's power to have helped the figure of this horse of his,——for he was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush, garnished with a double row of silver-headed studs, and a noble pair of shining brass stirrups, with a housings altogether suitable, of grey superfine cloth, with an edging of black lace, terminating in a deep, black, silk fringe, *poudré d'or*,——all which he had purchased in the pride and prime of his life, together with a grand embossed bridle, ornamented at all points as it should be.——But not caring to banter his beast, he had hung all these up behind his study door:—and, in lieu of them, had seriously befitted him with just such a bridle and such a saddle, as the figure and value of such a steed might well and truly deserve.

In the several sallies about his parish, and in the neighbouring visits to the gentry who lived around him,——you will easily comprehend, that the parson, so appointed, would both hear and see enough to keep his philosophy from rusting. To speak the truth, he never could enter a village, but he caught

the attention of both old and young.—Labour stood still as he pass'd—the bucket hung suspended in the middle of the well,—the spinning-wheel forgot its round,—even chuck-farthing and shuffle-cap themselves stood gaping till he had got out of sight; and as his movement was not of the quickest, he had generally time enough upon his hands to make his observations,—to hear the groans of the serious,—and the laughter of the light-hearted;—all which he bore with excellent tranquillity.—His character was,—he loved a jest in his heart—and as he saw himself in the true point of ridicule, he would say he could not be angry with others for seeing him in a light in which he so strongly saw himself: So that to his friends, who knew his foible was not the love of money, and who therefore made the less scruple in bantering the extravagance of his humour,—instead of giving the true cause,—he chose rather to join in the laugh against himself; and as he never carried one single ounce of flesh upon his own bones, being altogether as spare a figure as his beast—he would sometimes insist upon it, that the horse was as good as the rider deserved;—that they were, centaur-like,—both of a piece. At other times, and in other moods, when his spirits were above the temptation of false wit,—he would say, he found himself going off fast in a consumption; and, with great gravity, would pretend, he could not bear the sight of a fat horse, without a dejection of heart, and a sensible alteration in his pulse; and that he had made choice of the lean one he rode upon, not only to keep himself in countenance, but in spirits.

At different times he would give fifty humorous and apposite reasons for riding a meek-spirited jade of a broken-winded horse, preferably to one of mettle;—for on such a one he could sit mechanically, and meditate as delightfully *de vanitate mundi et fugæ sæculi*, as with the advantage of a death's-head before him;—that, in all other exertations, he could spend his time, as he rode slowly along,—to as much account as in his study;—that he could draw up an argument in his sermon,—or a hole in his breeches, as steadily on the one as in the other;—that brisk trotting and slow argumentation, like wit and judgment, were two incompatible movements.—But that upon his steed—he could unite and reconcile every thing;—he could compose his sermon—he could compose his cough,—and, in case nature gave a call that way, he could likewise compose himself to sleep.—In short, the parson upon such encounters would assign any cause but the true cause,—and he withheld the true one, only out of a nicety of temper, because he thought it did honour to him.

But the truth of the story was as follows: In the first years of this gentleman's life, and about the time when the superb saddle and bridle were purchased by him, it had been his manner, or vanity, or call it what you will,—to run into the opposite extreme.—In the language of the county where he dwelt, he was said to have loved a good horse, and generally had one of the best in the whole parish standing in his stable always ready for saddling; and as the nearest midwife, as I told you, did not live

nearer to the village than seven miles, and in a vile country,—it so fell out that the poor gentleman was scarce a whole week together without some piteous application for his beast ; and as he was not an unkind-hearted man, and every case was more pressing and more distressful than the last,—as much as he loved his beast, he had never a heart to refuse him ; the upshot of which was generally this, that his horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd ;—or he was twitterbon'd, or broken-winded, or something, in short, or other, had befallen him, which would let him carry no flesh ;—so that he had every nine or ten months a bad horse to get rid of,—and a good horse to purchase in his stead.

What the loss in such a balance might amount to, *communibus annis*, I would leave to a special jury of sufferers in the same traffic, to determine ;—but let it be what it would, the honest gentleman bore it for many years without a murmur, till at length, by repeated ill accidents of the kind, he found it necessary to take the thing under consideration ; and upon weighing the whole, and summing it up in his mind, he found it not only disproportioned to his other expences, but withal so heavy an article in itself, as to disable him from any other act of generosity in his parish : Besides this, he considered that with half the sum thus galloped away, he could do ten times as much good ;—and what still weighed more with him than all other considerations put together, was this, that it confined all his charity into one particular channel, and where, as he fancied, it was the least wanted, namely, to the child-bearing

and child-getting part of his parish; reserving nothing for the impotent,—nothing for the aged,—nothing for the many comfortless scenes he was hourly called forth to visit, where poverty, and sickness, and affliction, dwelt together.

For these reasons he resolved to discontinue the expence; and there appeared but two possible ways to extricate him clearly out of it;—and these were, either to make it an irrevocable law never more to lend his steed upon any application whatever,—or else be content to ride the last poor devil, such as they had made him, with all his aches and infirmities, to the very end of the chapter.

As he dreaded his own constancy in the first—he very cheerfully betook himself to the second; and though he could very well have explained it, as I said, to his honour,—yet, for that very reason, he had a spirit above it; choosing rather to bear the contempt of his enemies, and the laughter of his friends, than undergo the pain of telling a story which might seem a panegyric upon himself.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single stroke in his character, which I think comes up to any of the honest refinements of the peerless knight of *La Mancha*, whom, by the by, with all his follies, I love more, and would actually have gone farther to have paid a visit to, than the greatest hero of antiquity.

But this is not the moral of my story: The thing I had in view was to show the temper of the world in the whole of this affair.—For you must know,

that so long as this explanation would have done the parson credit, the devil a soul could find it out ;—I suppose his enemies would not, and that his friends could not.—But no sooner did he bestir himself in behalf of the midwife, and pay the expences of the ordinary's license to fet her up,—but the whole secret came out : every horse he had lost, and two horses more than ever he had lost, with all the circumstances of their destruction, were known and distinctly remembered.—The story ran like wild-fire —“ The parson had a returning fit of pride which
“ had just seized him ; and he was going to be well
“ mounted once again in his life ; and if it was so,
“ 'twas plain as the sun at noon-day, he would pocket the expence of the license, ten times told, the
“ very first year :—So that every body was left to
“ judge what were his views in this act of charity.”

What were his views in this, and in every other action of his life,—or rather what were the opinions which floated in the brains of other people concerning it, was a thought which too much floated in his own, and too often broke in upon his rest, when he should have been sound asleep.

About ten years ago this gentleman had the good fortune to be made entirely easy upon that score,—it being just so long since he left his parish,—and the whole world at the same time behind him,—and stands accountable to a Judge of whom he will have no cause to complain.

But there is a fatality attends the actions of some men : Order them as they will, they pass through a certain medium, which so twists and refracts them

from their true directions—that, with all the titles to praise which a rectitude of heart can give, the doers of them are nevertheless forced to live and die without it.

Of the truth of which, this gentleman was a painful example.—But to know by what means this came to pass,—and to make that knowledge of use to you, I insist upon it that you read the two following chapters, which contain such a sketch of his life and conversation as will carry its moral along with it.—When this is done, if nothing stops us in our way, we will go on with the midwife.

CHAP. XI.

YORICK was this parson's name, and, what is very remarkable in it (as appears from a most ancient account of the family, wrote upon strong vellum, and now in perfect preservation), it had been exactly so spelt for near—I was within an ace of saying nine hundred years;—but I would not shake my credit in telling an improbable truth, however indisputable in itself;—and therefore I shall content myself with only saying—It had been exactly so spelt, without the least variation or transposition of a single letter, for I do not know how long; which is more than I would venture to say of one half of the best surnames in the kingdom; which, in a course of years, have generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners.—Has this been owing to the pride, or to the shame of the respective proprietors?—In honest truth, I think sometimes to the one, and some-

times to the other, just as the temptation has wrought. But a villanous affair it is, and will one day so blend and confound us all together, that no one shall be able to stand up and swear, "That his own great grandfather was the man who did either this or that."

This evil had been sufficiently fenced against by the prudent care of the *Yorick* family, and their religious preservation of these records I quote, which do farther inform us, That the family was originally of *Danish* extraction, and had been transplanted into *England* as early as in the reign of *Horwendillus*, king of *Denmark*, in whose court it seems, an ancestor of this Mr. *Yorick's*, and from whom he was lineally descended, held a considerable post to the day of his death. Of what nature this considerable post was, this record saith not;—it only adds, That, for near two centuries, it had been totally abolished, as altogether unnecessary, not only in that court, but in every other court of the Christian world.

It has often come into my head, that this post could be no other than that of the king's chief Jester;—and that *Hamlet's Yorick*, in our *Shakspeare*, many of whose plays, you know, are founded upon authenticated facts, was certainly the very man.

I have not the time to look into *Saxo-Grammaticus's Danish* history, to know the certainty of this;—but if you have leisure, and can easily get at the book, you may do it full as well yourself.

I had just time, in my travels through *Denmark* with Mr. *Noddy's* eldest son, whom, in the year 1741, I accompanied as governor, riding along with him at

a prodigious rate through most parts of *Europe*, and of which original journey performed by us two, a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work—I had just time, I say, and that was all, to prove the truth of an observation made by a long sojourner in that country;—namely, “That Nature was neither very lavish, nor was she very stingy in her gifts of genius and capacity to its inhabitants;—but, like a discreet parent, was moderately kind to them all; observing such an equal tenor in the distribution of her favours, as to bring them, in those points, pretty near to a level with each other; so that you will meet with few instances in that kingdom of refined parts; but a great deal of good plain household understanding amongst all ranks of people, of which every body has a share;” which is, I think, very right.

With us, you see, the case is quite different;—we are all ups and downs in this matter:—you are a great genius;—or ’tis fifty to one, Sir, you are a great dunce and a blockhead;—not that there is a total want of intermediate steps,—no,—we are not so irregular as that comes to;—but the two extremes are more common, and in a greater degree in this unsettled island, where Nature, in her gifts and dispositions of this kind, is most whimsical and capricious; Fortune herself not being more so in the bequest of her goods and chattels than she.

This is all that ever staggered my faith in regard to *Yorick’s* extraction, who, by what I can remember of him, and by all the accounts I could ever get of him, seemed not to have had one single drop of

Danish blood in his whole crasis; in nine hundred years, it might possibly have all run out:—I will not philosophize one moment with you about it; for, happen how it would, the fact was this:—That instead of that cold phlegm and exact regularity of sense and humours, you would have looked for, in one so extracted;—he was, on the contrary, as mercurial and sublimated a composition,—as heteroclite a creature in all his declensions;—with as much life and whim, and *gaieté de cœur* about him, as the kindest climate could have engendered and put together. With all this fail, poor *Yorick* carried not one ounce of ballast; he was utterly unpractised in the world; and, at the age of twenty-six, knew just about as well how to steer his course in it, as a romping, unsuspecting girl of thirteen: So that upon his first setting out, the brisk gale of his spirits, as you will imagine, ran him foul ten times in a day of somebody's tackling; and as the grave and more slow-paced were oftenest in his way,—you may likewise imagine, 'twas with such he had generally the ill luck to get the most entangled. For aught I know, there might be some mixture of 'unlucky wit at the bottom of such *Fracas*:—For, to speak the truth, *Yorrick* had an invincible dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity;—not to gravity as such;—for where gravity was wanted, he would be the most grave or serious of mortal men for days and weeks together;—but he was an enemy to the affectation of it, and declared open war against it, only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance, or for folly: and then, whenever it fell in his way, however shel-

tered and protected, he seldom gave it much quarter.

Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would say, that Gravity was an arrant scoundrel; and, he would add,—of the most dangerous kind too,—because a sly one; and that, he verily believed, more honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelvemonth, than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. In the naked temper which a merry heart discovered, he would say, there was no danger—but to itself:—whereas the very essence of gravity was design, and consequently deceit;—’twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more sense and knowledge than a man was worth; and that, with all its pretensions,—it was no better, but often worse, than what a *French* wit had long ago defined it—viz. *A mysterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind*;—which definition of gravity, *Yorick*, with great imprudence, would say, deserved to be wrote in letters of gold.

But, in plain truth, he was a man unhackneyed and unpractised in the world, and was altogether as indiscreet and foolish on every other subject of discourse, where policy is wont to impress restraint. *Yorick* had no impression but one, and that was what arose from the nature of the deed spoken of; which impression he would usually translate into plain *English* without any periphrasis,—and too oft without much distinction of either person, time or place;—so that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding—he never gave himself a moment’s

time to reflect who was the hero of the piece,—what his station—or how far he had power to hurt him hereafter;—but, if it was a dirty action,—without more ado,—The man was a dirty fellow,—and so on.—And as his comments had usually the ill fate to be terminated either in a *bon mot*, or to be enlivened throughout with some drollery or humour of expression, it gave wings to Yorick's indiscretion. In a word, though he never fought, yet, at the same time, as he seldom shunned occasions of saying what came uppermost, and without much ceremony;—he had but too many temptations in life, of scattering his wit and his humour,—his gibes and his jests about him.—They were not lost for want of gathering.

What were the consequences, and what was Yorick's catastrophe thereupon, you will read in the next chapter.

CHAP. XII.

THE *Mortgager* and *Mortgag  * differ the one from the other, not more in length of purse, than the *Jester* and *Jest  * do, in that of memory. But in this the comparison between them runs, as the scholiasts call it, upon all-four; which, by the by, is upon one or two legs more than some of the best of *Homer's* can pretend to;—namely, That the one raises a sum, and the other a laugh at your expence, and thinks no more about it. Interest, however, still runs on in both cases;—the periodical or accidental payments of it, just serving to keep the memory of the affair a-

live; till, at length, in some evil hour,—pop comes the creditor upon each, and by demanding principal upon the spot, together with full interest to the very day, makes them both feel the full extent of their obligations.

As the reader (for I hate your *ifs*) has a thorough knowledge of human nature, I need not say more to satisfy him, that my HERO could not go on at this rate without some slight experience of these incidental mementos. To speak the truth, he had wantonly involved himself in a multitude of small book-debts of this stamp, which, notwithstanding *Eugenius's* frequent advice, he too much disregarded; thinking, that as not one of them was contracted through any malignancy,—but, on the contrary, from an honesty of mind, and a mere jocundity of humour, they would all of them be cross'd out in course.

Eugenius would never admit this; and would often tell him, that one day or other he would certainly be reckoned with; and he would often add, in an accent of sorrowful apprehension,—to the uttermost mite. To which *Yorick*, with his usual carelessness of heart, would as often answer with a pshaw!—and if the subject was started in the fields,—with a hop, skip, and a jump at the end of it; but if close pent up in the social chimney-corner, where the culprit was barricadoed in, with a table and a couple of arm chairs, and could not so readily fly off in a tangent.—*Eugenius* would then go on with his lecture upon discretion in words to this purpose, though somewhat better put together.

Trust me, dear *Yorick*, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into scrapes and difficulties, which no after-wit can extricate thee out of. In these fallies, too oft, I see, it happens, that a person laughed at, considers himself in the light of a person injured, with all the rights of such a situation belonging to him; and when thou viewest him in that light too, and reckonest up his friends, his family, his kindred and allies,—and mustereest up with them the many recruits which will list under him from a sense of common danger;—’tis no extravagant arithmetic to say, that for every ten jokes—thou hast got an hundred enemies; and till thou hast gone on, and raised a swarm of wasps about thine ears, and art half stung to death by them, thou wilt never be convinced it is so.

I cannot suspect it in the man whom I esteem, that there is the least spur from spleen or malevolence of intent in these fallies—I believe and know them to be truly honest and sportive:—But consider, my dear lad, that fools cannot distinguish this,—and that knaves will not: and thou knowest not what it is either to provoke the one, or to make merry with the other:—whenever they associate for mutual defence, depend upon it, they will carry on the war in such a manner against thee, my dear friend, as to make thee heartily sick of it, and of thy life too.

REVENGE from some baneful corner shall level a tale of dishonour at thee, which no innocence of heart or integrity of conduct shall set right.—The fortunes of thy house shall totter,—thy character, which led the way to them, shall bleed on every side

of it,—thy faith questioned,—thy works belied,
 —thy wit forgotten,—thy learning trampled on.
 To wind up the last scene of thy tragedy CRUELTY
 and COWARDICE, twin-ruffians, hired and set on by
 MALICE in the dark, shall strike together at all thy
 infirmities and mistakes :—The best of us, my dear
 lad, lie open there ;—and trust me—trust me,
Yorick, when to gratify a private appetite, it is once re-
solved upon that an innocent and an helpless creature shall
be sacrificed, 'tis an easy matter to pick up sticks enow
from any thicket where it has strayed, to make a fire to
offer it up with.

Yorick scarce ever heard this sad vaticination of
 his destiny read over to him, but with a tear stealing
 from his eye, and a promissory look attending it, that
 he was resolved, for the time to come, to ride his tit
 with more sobriety. But, alas, too late !—a grand
 confederacy, with ***** and ***** at the head of it,
 was formed before the first prediction of it. The
 whole plan of the attack, just as *Eugenius* had fore-
 boded, was put in execution all at once,—with
 so little mercy on the side of the allies,—and so
 little suspicion in *Yorick*, of what was carrying on a-
 gainst him,—that when he thought, good easy man !
 full surely preferment was o' ripening,—they had
 smote his root, and then he fell, as many a worthy
 man had fallen before him.

Yorick, however, fought it out with all imaginable
 gallantry for some time ; till, overpowered by num-
 bers, and worn out at length by the calamities of the
 war,—but more so, by the ungenerous manner in
 which it was carried on,—he threw down the sword ;

and though he kept up his spirits in appearance to the last, he died, nevertheless, as was generally thought, quite broken-hearted.

What inclined *Eugenius* to the same opinion, was as follows :

A few hours before *Yorick* breathed his last, *Eugenius* stepped in with an intent to take his last fight and last farewell of him. Upon his drawing *Yorick's* curtain, and asking how he felt himself, *Yorick*, looking up in his face, took hold of his hand,—and after thanking him for the many tokens of his friendship to him, for which, he said, if it was their fate to meet hereafter,—he would thank him again and again,—he told him, he was within a few hours of giving his enemies the slip for ever.—I hope not, answered *Eugenius*, with tears trickling down his cheeks, and with the tenderest tone that ever man spoke.—I hope not, *Yorick*, said he.—*Yorick* replied, with a look up, and a gentle squeeze of *Eugenius's* hand, and that was all ;—but it cut *Eugenius* to his heart.—Come,—come, *Yorick*, quoth *Eugenius*, wiping his eyes, and summoning up the man within him,—my dear lad be comforted,—let not all thy spirits and fortitude forsake thee at this crisis, when thou most wantest them ;—who knows what resources are in store, and what the power of God may yet do for thee ?—*Yorick* laid his hand upon his heart, and gently shook his head :—For my part, continued *Eugenius*, crying bitterly as he uttered the words,—I declare I know not, *Yorick*, how to part with thee, and would gladly flatter my hopes, added *Eugenius*, cheering up his voice, that there is still enough left

of thee to make a bishop, and that I may live to see it. I beseech thee, *Eugenius*, quoth *Yorick*, taking off his night-cap as well as he could with his left hand,—his right being still grasped close in that of *Eugenius*,—I beseech thee to take a view of my head. —I see nothing that ails it, replied *Eugenius*. Then, alas! my friend, said *Yorick*, let me tell you, that 'tis so bruised and mis-shapened with the blows which ***** and ***** , and some others have so unhandsomely given me in the dark, that I might say with *Sancho Pança*, that should I recover, and “mitres thereupon be suffered to rain down from heaven as thick as hail, not one of them would fit it.” *Yorick*'s last breath was hanging upon his trembling lips ready to depart as he uttered this:—yet still it was uttered with something of a *Cervantic* tone;—and as he spoke it, *Eugenius* could perceive a stream of lambent fire lighted up for a moment in his eyes;—faint picture of those flashes of his spirit, which (as *Shakspeare* said of his ancestor) were wont to set the table in a roar.

Eugenius was convinced from this, that the heart of his friend was broke: he squeezed his hand,—and then walked softly out of the room, weeping as he walked. *Yorick* followed *Eugenius* with his eyes to the door:—he then closed them,—and never opened them more.

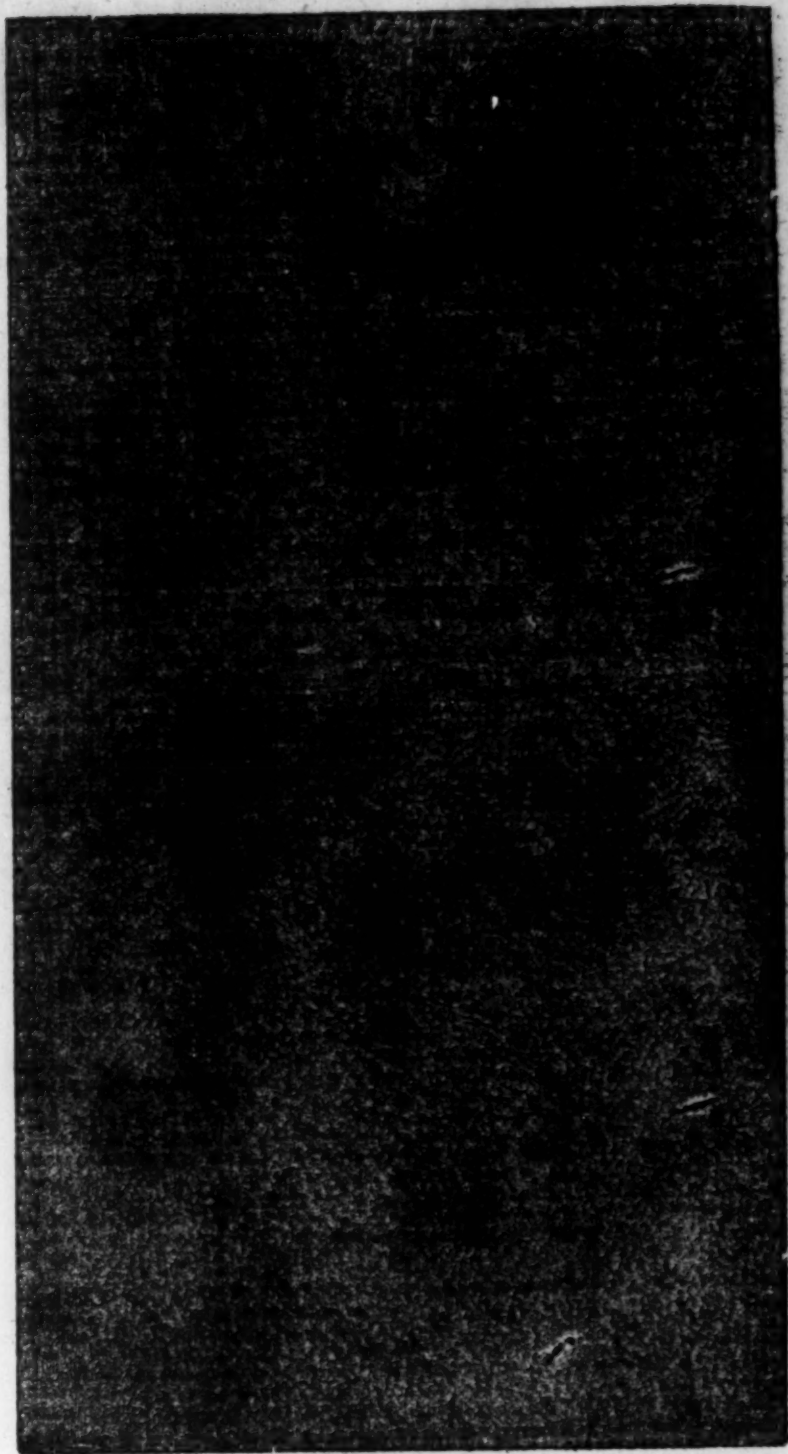
He lies buried in the corner of his church-yard, in the parish of ———, under a plain marble slab, which his friend *Eugenius*, by leave of his executors, laid upon his grave, with no more than these three

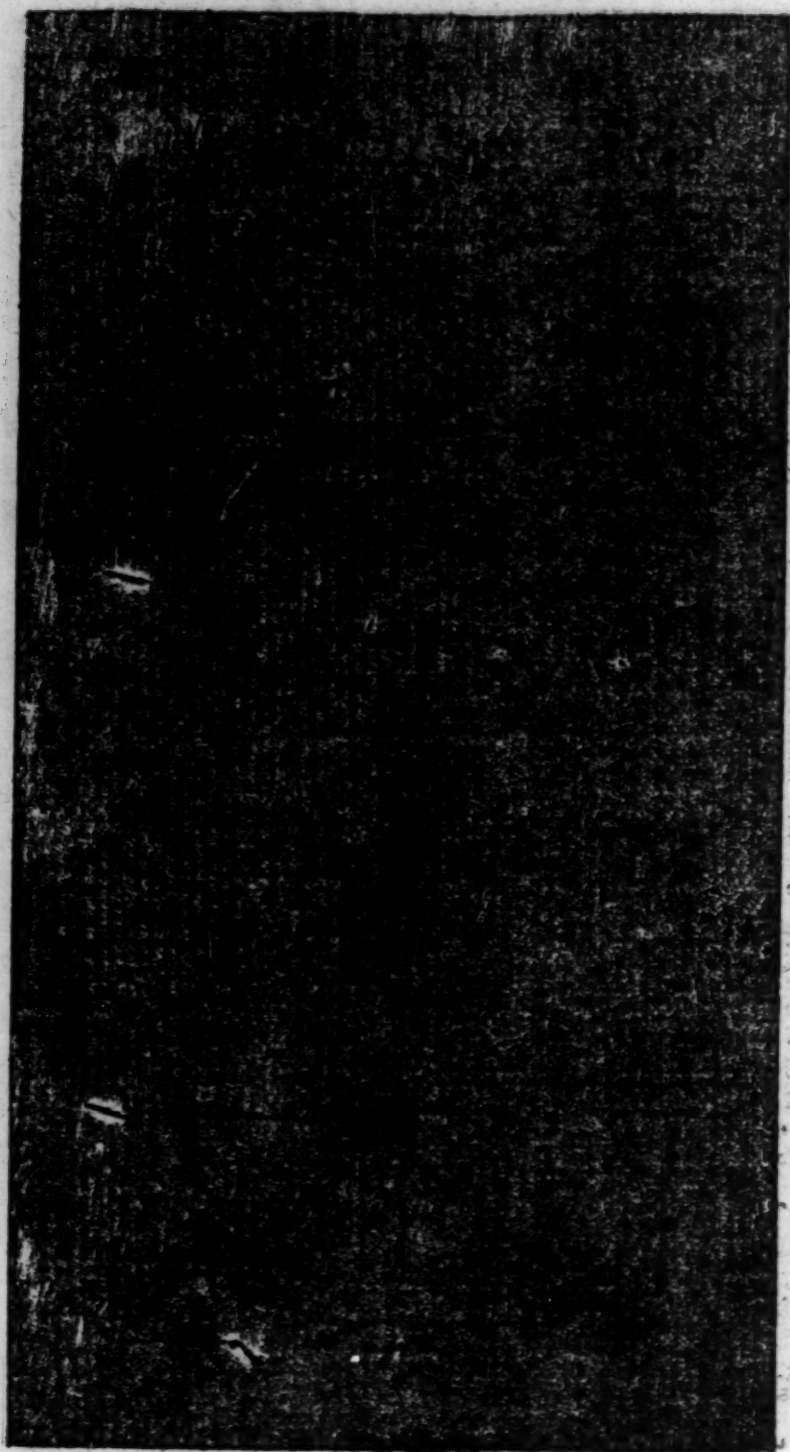
words of inscription, serving both for his epitaph and elegy :

Alas, poor YORICK!

Ten times a-day has *Yorick's* ghest the consolation to hear his monumental inscription read over with such a variety of plaintive tones, as denote a general pity and esteem for him :—a foot-way crossing the church-yard close by the side of his grave,—not a passenger goes by without stopping to cast a look upon it,—and sighing as he walks on,

Alas, poor YORICK!





CHAP. XIII.

IT is so long since the reader of this rhapsodical work has been parted from the midwife, that it is high time to mention her again to him, merely to put him in mind that there is such a body still in the world, and whom, upon the best judgment I can form upon my own plan at present,—I am going to introduce to him for good and all: But as fresh matter may be started, and much unexpected business fall out betwixt the reader and myself, which may require immediate despatch;—’twas right to take care that the poor woman should not be lost in the mean time;—because when she is wanted, we can no way do without her.

I think I told you that this good woman was a person of no small note and consequence throughout our whole village and township;—that her fame had spread itself to the very out-edge and circumference of that circle of importance, of which kind every soul living, whether he has a shirt to his back or no,—has one furrounding him;—which said circle, by the way, whenever ’tis said that such a one is of great weight and importance in the *world*,—I desire may be enlarged or contracted in your worship’s fancy, in a compound ratio of the station, profession, knowledge, abilities, height, and depth (measuring both ways) of the personage brought before you.

In the present case, if I remember, I fixed it about four or five miles, which not only comprehend-

ed the whole parish, but extended itself to two or three of the adjacent hamlets in the skirts of the next parish; which made a considerable thing of it. I must add, that she was, moreover, very well looked one at one large grange-house, and some other odd houses and farms within two or three miles, as I said, from the smoke of her own chimney:—But I must here, once for all, inform you, that all this will be more exactly delineated and explained, in a map now in the hands of the engraver, which with many other pieces and developements of this work, will be added to the end of the twentieth volume;—not to swell the work,—I detest the thought of such a thing;—but by way of commentary, scholium, illustration, and key to such passages, incidents, or inuendoes as shall be thought to be either of private interpretation, or of dark or doubtful meaning, after my life and my opinions shall have been read over (now don't forget the meaning of the word) by all the *world*;—which, betwixt you and me, and in spite of all the gentlemen-reviewers in *Great Britain*, and of all that their worships shall undertake to write or say to the contrary,—I am determined shall be the case.—I need not tell your worship, that all this is spoke in confidence.

CHAP. XIV.

UPON looking into my mother's marriage-settlement, in order to satisfy myself and reader in a point necessary to be cleared up, before we could proceed any farther in this history;—I had the good for-

tune to pop upon the very thing I wanted, before I had read a day and a half straight forwards;—it might have taken me up a month;—which shows plainly, that when a man sits down to write a history,—though it be but the history of *Jack Hickathrift* or *Tom Thumb*, he knows no more than his heels what lets and confounded hinderances he is to meet with in his way,—or what a dance he may be led, by one excursion or another, before all is over. Could a historiographer drive on his history, as a muleteer drives on his mule—straight forward,—for instance, from *Rome* all the way to *Loretto*, without ever once turning his head aside either to the right hand or to the left,—he might venture to foretell you to an hour when he should get to his journey's end;—but the thing is, morally speaking, impossible: For, if he is a man of the least spirit, he will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party as he goes along, which he can no ways avoid. He will have views and prospects to himself perpetually soliciting his eye, which he can no more help standing still to look at, than he can fly; he will moreover have various

Accounts to reconcile:

Anecdotes to pick up:

Inscriptions to make out:

Stories to weave in:

Traditions to sift:

Personages to call upon:

• Panegyrics to paste up at this door:

Pasquinades at that:—All which both the man and his mule are quite exempt from. To sum up

all; there are archives at every stage to be look'd into, and rolls, records, documents, and endless genealogies, which justice ever and anon calls him back to stay the reading of:—In short, there is no end of it:—for my own part, I declare I have been at it these six weeks, making all the speed I possibly could,—and am not yet born:—I have just been able, and that's all, to tell you *when* it happened, but not *how*;—so that you see the thing is yet far from being accomplished.

These unforeseen stoppages, which I own I had no conception of when I first set out—but which, I am convinced now, will rather increase than diminish as I advance——have struck out a hint which I am resolved to follow;—and that is,—not to be in a hurry;—but to go on leisurely, writing and publishing two volumes of my life every year;—which, if I am suffered to go on quietly, and can make a tolerable bargain with my bookseller, I shall continue to do as long as I live.

CHAP. XV.

THE article in my mother's marriage-settlement, which I told the reader I was at the pains to search for, and which, now that I have found it, I think proper to lay before him,—is so much more fully expressed in the deed itself, than ever I can pretend to do it, that it would be barbarity to take it out of the lawyer's hand:—It is as follows:

“ *AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESS-
ETH*; That the said *Walter Shandy*, merchant, in

“ consideration of the said intended marriage to be
“ had, and, by God’s blessing to be well and truly
“ solemnized and consummated between the said
“ *Walter Shandy* and *Elizabeth Mollineux* aforesaid,
“ and divers other good and valuable causes and
“ considerations him thereunto specially moving,—
“ doth grant, covenant, condescend, consent, con-
“ clude, bargain, and fully agree to and with *John*
“ *Dixon* and *James Turner*, Esqrs. the above na-
“ med trustees, &c. &c.—TO WIT,—That in case
“ it should hereafter so fall out, chance, happen, or
“ otherwise come to pass,—that the said *Walter*
“ *Shandy*, merchant, shall have left off business be-
“ fore the time or times that the said *Elizabeth*
“ *Mollineux* shall, according to the course of na-
“ ture, or otherwise, have left off bearing and
“ bringing forth children;—and that, in con-
“ sequence of the said *Walter Shandy* having so
“ left off business, he shall in despight, and against
“ the free-will, consent, and good-liking of the said
“ *Elizabeth Mollineux*,—make a departure from
“ the city of *London*, in order to retire to, and
“ dwell upon his estate at *Shandy-Hall*, in the coun-
“ ty of —, or at any other country-seat, castle,
“ hall, mansion-house, messuage or grainge-house,
“ now purchased, or hereafter to be purchased, or
“ upon any part or parcel thereof:—That then,
“ and as often as the said *Elizabeth Mollineux* shall
“ happen to be enceint with child or children seve-
“ rally and lawfully begot, or to be begotten, upon
“ the body of the said *Elizabeth Mollineux*, during
“ her said coverture,—he the said *Walter Shandy*

“ shall, at his own proper cost and charges, and
 “ out of his own proper monies, upon good and
 “ reasonable notice, which is hereby agreed to be
 “ within six weeks of her the said *Elizabeth Mol-*
 “ *lineux*’s full reckoning, or time of supposed or
 “ computed delivery,—pay, or cause to be paid,
 “ the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds of
 “ good and lawful money, to *John Dixon* and *James*
 “ *Turner*, Esqrs. or assigns,—upon TRUST and con-
 “ fidence, and for and unto the use and uses, in-
 “ tent, end, and purpose following:—*THAT IS TO*
 “ *SAY*,—That the said sum of one hundred and
 “ twenty pounds shall be paid into the hands of the
 “ said *Elizabeth Mollineux*, or to be otherwise ap-
 “ plied by them the said Trustees, for the well and
 “ truly hiring of one coach, with able and sufficient
 “ horses, to carry and convey the body of the said
 “ *Elizabeth Mollineux*, and the child or children
 “ which she shall be then and there enceint and
 “ pregnant with,—unto the city of *London*; and
 “ for the further paying and defraying of all other
 “ incidental costs, charges, and expences whatso-
 “ ever,—in and about, and for, and relating to, her
 “ said intended delivery and lying-in, in the said
 “ city, or suburbs thereof. And that the said *Eli-*
 “ *zabeth Mollineux* shall and may, from time to
 “ time, and at all such time and times as are here
 “ covenanted and agreed upon,—peaceably and
 “ quietly hire the said coach and horses, and have
 “ free ingress, egress, and regress throughout her
 “ journey, in and from the said coach, according to
 “ the tenor, true intent, and meaning of these pre-

“ fents, without any let, fuit, trouble disturbance,
“ molestation, difcharge, hinderance, forfeiture,
“ eviction, vexation, interruption, or encumbrance
“ whatsoever.—And that it shall moreover be
“ lawful to and for the faid *Elizabeth Mollineux*,
“ from time to time, and as oft or often as ſhe ſhall
“ well and truly be advanced in her ſaid pregnancy,
“ to the time heretofore ſtipulated and agreed upon,
“ —to live and reſide in ſuch place or places,
“ and in ſuch family or families, and with ſuch re-
“ lations, friends, and other perſons within the ſaid
“ city of *London*, as ſhe at her own will and plea-
“ ſure, notwithstanding her preſent coverture, and
“ as if ſhe was a *femme ſole* and unmarried,—
“ ſhall think fit.—*AND THIS INDENTURE FUR-*
“ *THER WITNESSETH*,—That for the more effec-
“ tually carrying of the ſaid covenant into execu-
“ tion, the ſaid *Walter Shandy*, merchant, doth
“ hereby grant, bargain, ſell, releaſe, and confirm
“ unto the ſaid *John Dixon* and *James Turner*,
“ Eſqrs. their heirs, executors, and aſſigns, in their
“ actual poſſeſſion now being, by virtue of an in-
“ denture of bargain and ſale for a year to them the
“ ſaid *John Dixon* and *James Turner*, Eſqrs. by
“ him the ſaid *Walter Shandy*, merchant, thereof
“ made; which ſaid bargain and ſale for a year,
“ bears date the day next before the date of theſe
“ preſents, and by force and virtue of the ſtatute
“ for transferring of uſes into poſſeſſion,—*ALL* that
“ the manor and lordſhip of *Shandy*, in the county
“ of —, with all the rights, members, and ap-
“ purtenances thereof; and all and every the meſ-

“suages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, orchards,
 “gardens, backfides, tofts, crofts, garths, cottages,
 “lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, marshes,
 “commons, woods, under-woods, drains, fisheries,
 “waters, and water-courses;—together with all
 “rents, reversions, services, annuities, fee-farms,
 “knights fees, views of frank pledge, escheats, re-
 “liefs, mines, quarries, goods and chattels of fe-
 “lons and fugitives, felons of themselves, and put
 “in exigent, deodands, free warrens, and all other
 “royalties and seigniories, rights and jurisdictions,
 “privileges and hereditaments whatsoever.—*AND*
 “*ALSO*, the advowson, donation, presentation, and
 “free disposition of the rectory or parsonage of
 “*Shandy* afore said, and all and every the tenths,
 “tythes, glebe-lands.”—In three words,—“My
 “mother was to lay-in (if she chose it) in *London*.”

But in order to put a stop to the practice of any
 unfair play on the part of my mother, which a mar-
 riage article of this nature too manifestly opened a
 door to, and which indeed had never been thought
 of at all, but for my uncle *Toby Shandy*;—a
 clause was added in security of my father, which
 was this:—“That in case my mother hereafter
 “should, at any time, put my father to the trouble
 “and expence of a *London* journey, upon false cries
 “and tokens;—that for every such instance, she
 “should forfeit all the right and title which the co-
 “venant gave her to the next turn,—but to no
 “more,—and so on, *toties quoties*, in as effectual a
 “manner, as if such a covenant betwixt them had
 “not been made.” This, by the way, was no

more than what was reasonable;—and yet, as reasonable as it was, I have ever thought it hard that the whole weight of the article should have fallen entirely, as it did, upon myself.

But I was begot and born to misfortunes:—for my poor mother, whether it was wind or water—or a compound of both, or neither;—or whether it was simply the mere swell of imagination and fancy in her;—or how far a strong wish and desire to have it so, might mislead her judgment:—in short, whether she was deceived or deceiving in this matter, it no way becomes me to decide. The fact was this, That in the latter end of *September 1717*, which was the year before I was born, my mother having carried my father up to town much against the grain, —he peremptorily insisted upon the clause;—so that I was doom'd, by marriage-articles, to have my nose squeez'd as flat to my face, as if the destinies had actually spun me without one.

How this event came about,—and what a train of vexatious disappointments, in one stage or other of my life, have pursued me from the mere loss, or rather compression, of this one single member,—shall be laid before the reader all in due time.

CHAP XVI.

My father, as any body may naturally imagine, came down with my mother into the country, in but a pettish kind of a humour. The first twenty or five-and-twenty miles he did nothing in the world but fret and teaze himself, and indeed my mother too,

about the cursed expence, which he said might every shilling of it have 'been saved ;—then what vexed him more than every thing else was, the provoking time of the year,—which, as I told you, was towards the end of *September*, when his wall-fruit, and green gages especially, in which he was very curious, were just ready for pulling : “ Had he been whistled up
“ to *London*, upon a *Tom Fool*'s errand, in any other
“ month of the whole year, he should not have said
“ three words about it.”

For the next two whole stages, no subject would go down, but the heavy blow he had sustain'd from the loss of a son, whom it seems he had fully reckon'd upon in his mind, and registered down in his pocket-book, as a second staff for his old age, in case *Bobby* should fail him. “ The disappointment of
“ this, he said, was ten times more to a wise man,
“ than all the money which the journey, &c. had
“ cost him, put together :—not the hundred and
“ twenty pounds,—he did not mind it a rush.”

From *Stilton*, all the way to *Grantham*, nothing in the whole affair provoked him so much as the condolences of his friends, and the foolish figure they should both make at church, the first *Sunday* ;—of which, in the satirical vehemence of his wit, now sharpened a little by vexation, he would give so many humorous and provoking descriptions,—and place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes in the face of the whole congregation ;—that my mother declared, these two stages were so truly tragi-comical, that she did nothing but laugh

and cry in a breath, from one end to the other of them all the way.

From *Grantham*, till they had crossed the *Trent*, my father was out of all kind of patience at the vile trick and imposition which he fancied my mother had put upon him in this affair—"Certainly," he would say to himself, over and over again, "the woman could not be deceived herself—if she could,—what weakness!"—tormenting word!—which led his imagination a thorny dance, and, before all was over, played the deuce and all with him;—for sure as ever the word *weakness* was uttered, and struck full upon his brain,—so sure it set him upon running divisions upon how many kinds of weaknesses there were;—that there was such a thing as weakness of the body,—as well as weakness of the mind;—and then he would do nothing but syllogize within himself for a stage or two together, How far the cause of all these vexations might, or might not, have arisen out of himself.

In short, he had so many little subjects of disquietude, springing out of this one affair, all fretting successively in his mind as they rose up in it, that my mother, whatever was her journey up, had but an uneasy journey of it down.—In a word, as she complained to my uncle *Toby*, he would have tired out the patience of any flesh alive.

CHAP. XVII.

THOUGH my father travelled homewards, as I told you, in none of the best of moods,—pshawing and

pishing all the way down,—yet he had the complaisance to keep the worst part of the story still to himself;—which was the resolution he had taken of doing himself the justice, which my uncle *Toby's* clause in the marriage-settlement empowered him; nor was it till the very night in which I was begot, which was thirteen months after, that she had the least intimation of his design: when my father, happening, as you remember, to be a little chagrined and out of temper,—took occasion, as they lay chatting gravely in bed afterwards, talking over what was to come,—to let her know that she must accommodate herself as well as she could to the bargain made between them in their marriage-deeds; which was, to lie-in of her next child in the country, to balance the last year's journey.

My father was a gentleman of many virtues,—but he had a strong spice of that in his temper, which might, or might not, add to the number.—'Tis known by the name of perseverance in a good cause,—and of obstinacy in a bad one: Of this my mother had so much knowledge, that she knew it was to no purpose to make any remonstrance,—so she even resolved to sit down quietly, and make the most of it.

CHAP. XVIII.

As the point was that night agreed, or rather determined, that my mother should lie-in of me in the country, she took her measures accordingly; for which purpose, when she was three days, or there-

abouts, gone with child, she began to cast her eyes upon the midwife, whom you have so often heard me mention; and, before the week was well got round, as the famous Dr. *Manningham* was not to be had, she had come to a final determination in her mind—Notwithstanding there was a scientific operator within so near a call as eight miles of us, and who, moreover, had expressly wrote a five shillings book upon the subject of midwifery, in which he had exposed, not only the blunders of the sisterhood itself,—but had likewise superadded many curious improvements for the quicker extraction of the foetus in cross births, and some other cases of danger, which belay us in getting into the world; notwithstanding all this, my mother, I say, was absolutely determined to trust her life, and mine with it, into no soul's hand but this old woman's only. Now this I like;—when we cannot get at the very thing we wish—never to take up with the next best in degree to it:—no; that's pitiful beyond description.—It is no more than a week from this very day, in which I am now writing this book for the edification of the world—which is *March 9. 1759*—that my dear, dear *Fenny*, observing I looked a little grave, as she stood cheapening a silk of five-and-twenty shillings a yard,—told the mercer, she was sorry she had given him so much trouble:—and immediately went and bought herself a yard-wide stuff of tenpence a yard.—'Tis the duplication of one and the same greatness of soul; only, what lessened the honour of it somewhat, in my mother's case, was, that she could not heroine it into so violent and hazardous an extreme,

as one in her situation might have wished, because the old midwife had really some little claim to be depended upon,—as much, at least, as success could give her; having, in the course of her practice of near twenty years in the parish, brought every mother's son of them into the world without any one slip or accident which could fairly be laid to her account.

These facts, though they had their weight, yet did not altogether satisfy some few scruples and uneasinesses which hung upon my father's spirits in relation to this choice.—To say nothing of the natural workings of humanity and justice—or of the yearnings of parental and connubial love, all which prompted him to leave as little to hazard as possible in a case of this kind;—he felt himself concerned in a particular manner, that all should go right in the present case,—from the accumulated sorrow he lay open to, should any evil betide his wife and child in lying-in at *Shandy-Hall*. He knew the world judged by events, and would add to his afflictions in such a misfortune, by loading him with the whole blame of it. “Alas o’day!—had Mrs. *Shandy*, poor gentle-
“woman! had but her wish in going up to town
“just to lie-in and come down again;—which,
“they say, she begged and prayed for upon her bare
“knees,—and which, in my opinion, considering the
“fortune which Mr. *Shandy* got with her,—was no
“such mighty matter to have complied with, the la-
“dy and her babe might both of them have been
“alive at this hour.”

This exclamation, my father knew, was unanswer-

able;—and yet, it was not merely to shelter himself, —nor was it altogether for the care of his offspring and wife, that he seemed so extremely anxious about this point:—my father had extensive views of things; —and stood moreover, as he thought, deeply concerned in it for the public good, from the dread he entertained of the bad uses an ill-fated instance might be put to.

He was very sensible that all political writers upon the subject had unanimously agreed and lamented, from the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, down to his own time, that the current of men and money towards the metropolis, upon one frivolous errand or another,—set in so strong,—as to become dangerous to our civil rights;—though, by the by,—a *current* was not the image he took most delight in,—a *distemper* was here his favourite metaphor, and he would run it down into a perfect allegory, by maintaining it was identically the same in the body national as in the body natural, where the blood and spirits were driven up into the head faster than they could find their ways down;—a stoppage of circulation must ensue, which was death in both cases.

There was little danger, he would say, of losing our liberties by *French* politics or *French* invasions; —nor was he so much in pain of a consumption from the mass of corrupted matter and ulcerated humours in our constitution, which he hoped was not so bad as it was imagined;—but he verily feared, that in some violent push, we should get off, all at once, in a state-apoplexy;—and then he would say, *The Lord have mercy upon us all.*

My father was never able to give the history of this distemper,—without the remedy along with it.

“ Was I an absolute prince,” he would say, pulling up his breeches with both his hands, as he rose from his arm-chair, “ I would appoint able judges, at every avenue of my metropolis, who should take cognizance of every fool’s business who came there ;—and if, upon a fair and candid hearing, it appeared not of weight sufficient to leave his own home, and come up, bag and baggage, with his wife and children, farmer’s sons, &c. &c. at his backside, they should be all sent back, from constable to constable, like vagrants as they were, to the place of their legal settlements. By this means I shall take care, that my metropolis tottered not through its own weight ;—that the head be no longer too big for the body ;—that the extremes, now wasted and pinn’d in, be restored to their due share of nourishment, and regain with it their natural strength and beauty : —I would effectually provide, That the meadows and corn-fields of my dominions, should laugh and sing ;—that good cheer and hospitality flourish once more ;—and that such weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the Squirality of my kingdom, as should counterpoise what I perceive my nobility are now taking from them.”

“ Why are there so few palaces and gentlemen’s seats,” he would ask, with some emotion, as he walked across the room, “ throughout so many delicious provinces in *France* ? Whence is it that the few remaining *Chateaus* amongst them are so

“dismantled,—so unfurnished, and in so ruinous
“and desolate a condition?—Because, Sir,” (he
would say) “in that kingdom no man has any
“country-interest to support;—the little interest of
“any kind which any man has any where in it, is
“concentrated in the court, and the looks of the
“Grand Monarch: by the sunshine of whose coun-
“tenance, or the clouds which pass across it, every
“*French* man lives or dies.”

Another political reason which prompted my father so strongly to guard against the least evil accident in my mother's lying-in in the country,—was, That any such instance would infallibly throw a balance of power, too great already, into the weaker vessels of the gentry, in his own, or higher stations:—which, with the many other usurped rights which that part of the constitution was hourly establishing,—would, in the end, prove fatal to the monarchical system of domestic government established in the first creation of things by God.

In this point he was entirely of Sir *Robert Filmer's* opinion, That the plans and institutions of the greatest monarchies in the eastern parts of the world, were, originally, all stolen from that admirable pattern and prototype of this household and paternal power;—which, for a century, he said, and more, had gradually been degenerating away into a mixed government;—the form of which, however desirable in great combinations of the species,—was very troublesome in small ones,—and seldom produced any thing, that he saw, but sorrow and confusion.

For all these reasons, private and public, put together,—my father was for having the man-midwife by all means,—my mother by no means. My father begged and entreated she would for once recede from her prerogative in this matter, and suffer him to choose for her ;—my mother, on the contrary, insisted upon her privilege in this matter, to choose for herself,—and have no mortal's help but the old woman's.—What could my father do ? He was almost at his wits end ;—talked it over with her in all moods ;—placed his arguments in all lights ;—argued the matter with her like a Christian,—like a heathen,—like a husband,—like a father,—like a patriot,—like a man :—My mother answered every thing only like a woman ; which was a little hard upon her :—for as she could not assume and fight it out behind such a variety of characters,—it was no fair match :—it was seven to one.—What could my mother do ?—She had the advantage (otherwise she had certainly been overpowered) of a small reinforcement of chagrin personal at the bottom, which bore her up, and enabled her to dispute the affair with my father with so equal an advantage,—that both sides sung *Te Deum*. In a word, my mother was to have the old woman,—and the operator was to have license to drink a bottle of wine with my father and my uncle *Toby Shandy* in the back parlour,—for which he was to be paid five guineas.

I must beg leave, before I finish this chapter, to enter a caveat in the breast of my fair reader ;—and it is this,—Not to take it absolutely for granted, from an unguarded word or two which I have drop-

ped in it,—"That I am a married man." I own, the tender appellation of my dear, dear *Jenny*—with some other strokes of conjugal knowledge, interspersed here and there, might, naturally enough, have misled the most candid judge in the world into such a determination against me.—All I plead for, in this case, Madam, is strict justice, and that you do so much of it, to me as well as to yourself,—as not to prejudge, or receive such an impression of me, till you have better evidence than, I am positive, at present can be produced against me. Not that I can be so vain or unreasonable, Madam, as to desire you should therefore think, that my dear, dear *Jenny* is my kept mistress;—no,—that would be flattering my character in the other extreme, and giving it an air of freedom, which, perhaps, it has no kind of right to. All I contend for, is the utter impossibility, for some volumes, that you, or the most penetrating spirit upon earth, should know how this matter really stands. It is not impossible, but that my dear, dear *Jenny*! tender as the appellation is, may be my child. Consider,—I was born in the year eighteen. Nor is there any thing unnatural or extravagant in the supposition, that my dear *Jenny* may be my friend.—Friend!—My friend.—Surely, Madam, a friendship between the two sexes may subsist, and be supported without—*Ey!* Mr. *Shandy*;—Without any thing, Madam, but that tender and delicious sentiment, which ever mixes in friendship, where there is a difference of sex. Let me entreat you to study the pure and sentimental parts of the best *French* Romances;—it will really, Madam,

astonish you to see with what a variety of chaste expressions this delicious sentiment, which I have the honour to speak of, is dressed out.

CHAP. XIX.

I WOULD sooner undertake to explain the hardest problem in geometry, than pretend to account for it, that a gentleman of my father's great good sense,—knowing, as the reader must have observed him, and curious too in philosophy,—wise also in political reasoning,—and in polemical (as he will find) no way ignorant,—could be capable of entertaining a notion in his head, so out of the common track,—that I fear the reader, when I come to mention it to him, if he is the least of a choleric temper, will immediately throw the book by; if mercurial, he will laugh most heartily at it;—and if he is of a grave and saturnine cast, he will, at first sight, absolutely condemn it as fanciful and extravagant; and that was in respect to the choice and imposition of Christian names, on which he thought a great deal more depended than what superficial minds were capable of conceiving.

His opinion, in this matter, was, That there was a strange kind of magic bias, which good or bad names, as he called them, irresistibly impressed upon our characters and conduct.

The hero of *Cervantes* argued not the point with more seriousness,—nor had he more faith,—or more to say on the powers of necromancy in dishonouring his deeds,—or on DULCINEA's name in

shedding lustre upon them, than my father had on those of TRISMEGISTUS or ARCHIMEDES, on the one hand—or of NYKY and SIMKIN on the other. How many CÆSARS and POMPEYS, he would say, by mere inspiration of the names, have been rendered worthy of them? And how many, he would add, are there, who might have done exceeding well in the world, had not their characters and spirits been totally depressed and NICODEMUS'D into nothing?

I see plainly, Sir, by your looks (or as the case happened), my father would say,—that you do not heartily subscribe to this opinion of mine,—which, to those, he would add, who have not carefully sifted it to the bottom,—I own has an air more of fancy than of solid reasoning in it;—and yet, my dear Sir, if I may presume to know your character, I am morally assured, I should hazard little in stating a case to you,—not as a party in the dispute,—but as a judge, and trusting my appeal upon it to your own good sense and candid disquisition in this matter.—You are a person free from as many narrow prejudices of education as most men;—and, if I may presume to penetrate farther into you,—of a liberality of genius above bearing down an opinion, merely because it wants friends. Your son,—your dear son,—from whose sweet and open temper you have so much to expect—Your BILLY, Sir!—would you, for the world, have called him JUDAS?—Would you, my dear Sir, he would say, laying his hand upon your breast, with the genteelest address,—and in that soft and irresistible *piano* of voice, which the

nature of the *argumentum ad hominem* absolutely requires,—Would you, Sir, if a Jew of a godfather had proposed the name for your child, and offered you his purse along with it, would you have consented to such a defecration of him?—O my God! he would say, looking up, if I know your temper right, Sir,—you are incapable of it;—you would have trampled upon the offer;—you would have thrown the temptation at the tempter's head with abhorrence.

Your greatness of mind in this action, which I admire, with that generous contempt of money, which you show me in the whole transaction, is really noble;—and what renders it more so, is the principle of it;—the workings of a parent's love upon the truth and conviction of this very hypothesis, namely, That was your son called JUDAS,—the fordid and treacherous idea, so inseparable from the name, would have accompanied him through life like his shadow, and, in the end, made a miser and a rascal of him, in spite, Sir, of your example.

I never knew a man able to answer this argument. —But, indeed, to speak of my father as he was, he was certainly irresistible—both in his orations and disputations;—he was born an orator;—*Θεοδιδασκλος*.—Persuasion hung upon his lips, and the elements of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended up in him,—and, withal, he had so shrewd a guess at the weaknesses and passions of his respondent,—that NATURE might have stood up and said,—“ This man is eloquent.”—In short, whether he was on the weak or the strong side of the question, 'twas

hazardous in either case to attack him.—And yet, 'tis strange, he had never read *Cicero*, nor *Quintilian de Oratore*, nor *Isocrates*, nor *Aristotle*, nor *Longinus* amongst the ancients;—nor *Vossius*, nor *Skioppius*, nor *Ramus*, nor *Farnaby* amongst the moderns;—and, what is more astonishing, he had never in his whole life the least light or spark of subtilty struck into his mind, by one single lecture upon *Cracken-thorp* or *Burgersdicius*, or any *Dutch* logician or commentator;—he knew not so much as in what the difference of an argument *ad ignorantiam*, and an argument *ad hominem* consisted; so that I well remember, when he went up along with me to enter my name at *Jesus College* in * * * *,—it was a matter of just wonder with my worthy tutor, and two or three fellows of that learned society,—that a man who knew not so much as the names of his tools, should be able to work after that fashion with them.

To work with them in the best manner he could, was what my father was, however, perpetually forced upon;—for he had a thousand little sceptical notions of the comic kind to defend—most of which notions, I verily believe, at first entered upon the footing of mere whims, and of a *vive la Bagatelle*; and as such he would make merry with them for half an hour or so, and, having sharpened his wit upon them, dismiss them till another day.

I mention this, not only as matter of hypothesis or conjecture upon the progress and establishment of my father's many odd opinions,—but as a warning to the learned reader against the indiscreet reception of such guests, who, after a free and un-

disturbed entrance, for some years, into our brains, —at length claim a kind of settlement there, —working sometimes like yeast, —but more generally after the manner of the gentle passion, beginning in jest, —but ending in downright earnest. —

Whether this was the cause of the singularity of my father's notions —or that his judgment, at length, became the dupe of his wit ; —or how far, in many of his notions, he might, though odd, be absolutely right ; —the reader, as he comes at them, shall decide. All that I maintain here, is, that in this one, of the influence of Christian names, however it gained footing, he was serious : —he was all uniformity ; —he was systematical, and, like all systematic reasoners, he would move both heaven and earth, and twist and torture every thing in nature, to support his hypothesis. In a word, I repeat it over again ; —he was serious ; —and, in consequence of it, he would lose all kind of patience whenever he saw people, especially of condition, who should have known better, —as careless and as indifferent about the name they imposed upon their child, —or more so, than in the choice of *Ponto* or *Cupid* for their puppy-dog.

This, he would say, look'd ill ; —and had, moreover, this particular aggravation in it, *viz.* That when once a vile name was wrongfully or injudiciously given, 'twas not like the case of a man's character, which, when wrong'd, might hereafter be clear'd ; —and, possibly, some time or other, if not in the man's life, at least after his death, —be, somehow or other, set to rights with the world :

But the injury of this, he would say, could never be undone ;—nay, he doubted whether even an act of Parliament could reach it :—He knew as well as you, that the legislature assumed a power over surnames ;—but for very strong reasons, which he could give, it had never yet ventured, he would say, to go a step farther.

It was observable, that though my father, in consequence of this opinion, had, as I have told you, the strongest likings and dislikings towards certain names ;—that there were still numbers of names which hung so equally in the balance before him, that they were absolutely indifferent to him. *Jack*, *Dick*, and *Tom*, were of this class : These my father called neutral names ;—affirming of them, without a satire, That there had been as many knaves and fools, at least, as wise and good men, since the world began, who had indifferently borne them ;—so that, like equal forces acting against each other in contrary directions, he thought they mutually destroyed each other's effects ; for which reason, he would often declare, He would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them. *Bob*, which was my brother's name, was another of these neutral kinds of Christian names, which operated very little either way ; and as my father happened to be at *Epsom* when it was given him,—he would oft-times thank Heaven it was no worse. *Andrew* was something like a negative quantity in Algebra with him ;—'twas worse, he said, than nothing.—*William* stood pretty high :—*Numps* again was low with him :—and *Nick*, he said, was the DEVIL.

But, of all the names in the universe, he had the most unconquerable aversion for *TRISTRAM*;—he had the lowest and most contemptible opinion of it, of any thing in the world,—thinking it could possibly produce nothing in *rerum naturâ*, but what was extremely mean and pitiful: So that in the midst of a dispute on the subject, in which, by the by, he was frequently involved,—he would sometimes break off in a sudden and spirited *EPIPHONEMA*, or rather *EROTESIS*, raised in a third, and sometimes a full fifth above the key of the discourse,—and demand it categorically of his antagonist, Whether he would take upon him to say, he had ever remembered,—whether he had ever read,—or even whether he had ever heard tell of a man, called *Tristram*, performing any thing great, or worth recording?—No—he would say,—*TRISTRAM*!—The thing is impossible.

What could be wanting in my father but to have wrote a book to publish this notion of his to the world? Little boots it to the subtle speculatist to stand single in his opinions,—unless he gives them proper vent:—It was the identical thing which my father did:—for in the year sixteen, which was two years before I was born, he was at the pains of writing an express *DISSERTATION* simply upon the word *Tristram*,—showing the world, with great candour and modesty, the grounds of his great abhorrence to the name.

When this story is compared with the title-page, —Will not the gentle reader pity my father from his soul?—to see an orderly and well-disposed gentleman, who, though singular—yet inoffensive in

his notions,—so played upon in them by cross purposes ;—to look down upon the stage, and see him baffled and overthrown in all his little systems and wishes ;—to behold a train of events perpetually falling out against him, and in so critical and cruel a way, as if they had purposely been plann'd and pointed against him, merely to insult his speculations :—In a word, to behold such a one, in his old age, ill fitted for troubles, ten times in a day suffering for sorrow ;—ten times in a day calling the child of his prayers TRISTRAM !—Melancholy diffyllable of sound ! which, to his ears, was unison to *Nin-compoop*, and every name vituperative under heaven. —By his ashes ! I swear it,—if ever malignant spirit took pleasure, or busied itself in traversing the purposes of mortal man,—it must have been here ; —and if it was not necessary I should be born before I was christened, I should this moment give the reader an account of it.

CHAP. XX.

——How could you, Madam, be so inattentive in reading the last chapter ? I told you in it, *That my mother was not a Papist*.—Papist ! You told me no such thing, Sir.—Madam, I beg leave to repeat it over again, that I told you, as plain, at least, as words, by direct inference, could tell you such a thing. Then, Sir, I must have miss'd a page.—No, Madam,—you have not miss'd a word.—Then I was asleep, Sir.—My pride, Madam, cannot allow you that refuge.—Then, I declare, I know no-

thing at all about the matter.—That, Madam, is the very fault I lay to your charge; and as a punishment for it, I do insist upon it, that you immediately turn back, that is, as soon as you get to the next full stop, and read the whole chapter over again. I have imposed this penance upon the lady, neither out of wantonness nor cruelty; but from the best of motives; and therefore shall make her no apology for it when she returns back:—’Tis to rebuke a vicious taste, which has crept into thousands besides herself,—of reading straight forwards, more in quest of the adventures, than of the deep erudition and knowledge which a book of this cast, if read over as it should be, would infallibly impart with them.—The mind should be accustomed to make wise reflections, and draw curious conclusions as it goes along; the habitude of which made *Pliny* the younger affirm, “That he never read a book so bad, but he drew some profit from it.” The stories of *Greece* and *Rome*, run over without this turn and application,—do less service, I affirm it, than the history of *Parismus* and *Parismenus*, or of the Seven Champions of *England*, read with it.

——But here comes my fair lady. Have you read over again the chapter, Madam, as I desired you?—You have: And did you not observe the passage, upon the second reading, which admits the inference?—Not a word like it!—Then, Madam, be pleased to ponder well the last line but one of the chapter, where I take upon me to say, “It was necessary I should be born before I was christen’d.”

Had my mother, Madam, been a Papist, that consequence did not follow *.

It is a terrible misfortune for this same book of mine, but more so to the Republic of Letters;—so that my own is quite swallowed up in the consideration of it,—that this self-same vile pruriency for fresh adventures in all things, has got so strongly into our habit and humour,—and so wholly intent are we upon satisfying the impatience of our concupiscence that way,—that nothing but the gross and more carnal parts of a composition will go down:—The subtle hints and sly communications of science fly off, like spirits, upwards,—the heavy moral escapes downwards; and both the one and the other are as much lost to the world, as if they were still left in the bottom of the ink-horn.

I wish the male reader has not pass'd by many a one, as quaint and curious as this one, in which the

* The *Romish* Rituals direct the baptizing of the child, in cases of danger, *before* it is born;—but upon this proviso, That some part or other of the child's body be seen by the baptizer:—But the Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, by a deliberation held amongst them, April 10. 1733,—have enlarged the powers of the midwives, by determining, That though no part of the child's body should appear,—that baptism shall, nevertheless, be administered to it by injection,—*par le moyen d'une petite canulle*,—Anglicè *a squirt*.—'Tis very strange that St. *Thomas Aquinas*, who had so good a mechanical head, both for tying and untying the knots of school-divinity,—should, after so much pains bestowed upon this,—give up the point at last, as a second *La chose impossible*,—"Infantes in maternis uteris existentes (quoth St. *Thomas*!) baptizari possunt *nulla modo*."—O *Thomas*! *Thomas*!

If the reader has the curiosity to see the question upon baptism by injection, as presented to the Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, with their consultation thereupon, it is as follows.

female reader has been detected. I wish it may have its effects;—and that all good people, both male and female, from her example, may be taught to think as well as read.

MEMOIRE présenté à Messieurs les Docteurs de
SORBONNE *.

UN Chirurgien Accoucheur représente à Messieurs les Docteurs de SORBONNE, qu'il y a des cas, quoique très rares, où une mere ne sçauroit accoucher, & même où l'enfant est tellement renfermé dans le sein de sa mere, qu'il ne fait paroître aucune partie de son corps, ce qui seroit un cas, suivant les Rituels, de lui conférer, du moins sous condition, le baptême. Le Chirurgien, qui consulte, prétend, par le moyen d'une petite canulle, de pouvoir baptiser immédiatement l'enfant, sans faire aucun tort à la mere.—Il demand si ce moyen, qu'il vient de proposer, est permis & légitime, & s'il peut s'en servir dans les cas qu'il vient d'exposer.

R E P O N S E.

LE Conseil estime, que la question proposée souffre de grandes difficultés. Les Théologiens posent d'un côté pour principe, que le baptême, qui est une naissance spirituelle, suppose une premiere naissance; il faut être né dans le monde, pour renaître en Jesus Christ, comme ils l'enseignent. S. Thomas, 3 part. quæst. 88. artic. 11. suit cette doctrine comme une verité constante; l'on ne peut, dit ce S. Docteur, baptiser les enfans qui sont renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres,

* Vide Deventer. Paris Edit. 4to, 1734, p. 366.

Et S. Thomas est fondé sur ce que les enfans ne sont point nés, Et ne peuvent être comptés parmi les autres hommes ; d'où il conclut, qu'ils ne peuvent être l'objet d'une action extérieure, pour recevoir par leur ministère, les sacremens nécessaires au salut : *Pueri in maternis uteris existentes nondum prodierunt in lucem, ut cum aliis hominibus vitam ducant ; unde non possunt subjici actioni humanæ, ut per eorum ministerium sacramenta recipiant ad salutem.* Les rituels ordonnent dans la pratique ce que les théologiens ont établi sur les mêmes matières, Et ils deffendent tous d'une manière uniforme, de baptiser les enfans qui sont renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, s'ils ne font paroître quelque partie de leurs corps. Le concours des théologiens, et des rituels, qui sont les règles des diocèses, paroît former une autorité qui termine la question présente ; cependant le conseil de conscience, considérant d'un côté, que le raisonnement des théologiens est uniquement fondé sur une raison de convenance, Et que la deffense des rituels suppose que l'on ne peut baptiser immédiatement les enfans ainsi renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, ce qui est contre la supposition présente ; Et d'un autre côté, considérant que les mêmes théologiens enseignent, que l'on peut risquer les sacremens que Jesus Christ a établis comme des moyens faciles, mais nécessaires pour sanctifier les hommes ; Et d'ailleurs, estimant que les enfans renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, pourroient être capables de salut, par ce qu'ils sont capables de damnation ; — pour ces considerations, Et en egard à l'exposé, suivant lequel on assure avoir trouvé un moyen certain de baptiser ces enfans ainsi renfermés,

sans faire aucun tort à la mere, le Conseil estime que l'on pourroit se servir du moyen proposé, dans la confiance qu'il a, que Dieu n'a point laissé ces sortes d'enfans sans aucuns secours, & supposant, comme il est exposé, que le moyen dont il s'agit est propre à leur procurer le baptême ; cependant comme il s'agiroit, en autorisant la pratique proposée, de changer une regle universellement établie, le Conseil croit que celui qui consulte doit s'adresser à son évêque, & à qui il appartient de juger de l'utilité, & du danger du moyen proposé, & comme, sous le bon plaisir de l'évêque, le Conseil estime qu'il faudroit recourir au Pape, qui a le droit d'expliquer les règles de l'Eglise, & d'y déroger dans le cas, ou la loi ne sçauroit obliger, quelque sage & quelque utile que paroisse la manière de baptiser dont il s'agit, le Conseil ne pourroit l'approuver sans le concours de ces deux autorités. On conseille au moins à celui qui consulte, de s'adresser à son évêque, & de lui faire part de la présente décision, afin que, si le prelat entre dans les raisons sur lesquelles les docteurs soussignés s'appuyent, il puisse être autorisé, dans le cas de nécessité, ou il risqueroit trop d'attendre que la permission fût demandée & accordée d'employer le moyen qu'il propose si avantageux au salut de l'enfant. Au reste, le Conseil, en estimant que l'on pourroit s'en servir, croit cependant, que si les enfans dont il s'agit, venoient au monde, contre l'esperance de ceux qui se seroient servis du même moyen, il seroit nécessaire de les baptiser sous condition ; & en cela le Conseil se conforme à tous les rituels, qui en autorisant le baptême d'un enfant qui fait paroître quelque partie de son corps, enjoignent néanmoins, & ordonnent, de

le baptiser sous condition, s'il vient heureusement au monde.

Délibéré en Sorbonne, le 10 Avril, 1773.

A. LE MOYNE.

L. DE ROMIGNY.

DE MARCILLY.

Mr. *Tristram Shandy's* compliments to Messrs. *Le Moyne, De Romigny, and De Marcilly*; hopes they all rested well the night after so tiresome a consultation.—He begs to know, whether after the ceremony of marriage, and before that of consummation, the baptizing all the HOMUNCULI at once, slapdash, by *injection*, would not be a shorter and safer cut still; on condition, as above, That if the HOMUNCULI do well, and come safe into the world after this, that each and every of them shall be baptized again (*sous condition*)——And provided, in the second place, That the thing can be done, which Mr. *Shandy* apprehends it may, *par le moyen d'une petite canulle, and sans faire aucun tort au pere.*

CHAP. XXI.

——I wonder what's all that noise, and running backwards and forwards for, above stairs, quoth my father, addressing himself, after an hour and a half's silence, to my uncle *Toby*,——who, you must know, was sitting on the opposite side of the fire, smoking

his social pipe all the time, in mute contemplation of a new pair of black plush breeches which he had got on :—What can they be doing, brother ?—quoth my father,—we can scarce hear ourselves talk.

I think, replied my uncle *Toby*, taking his pipe from his mouth, and striking the head of it two or three times upon the nail of his left thumb, as he began his sentence,—I think, says he,—But to enter rightly into my uncle *Toby*'s sentiments upon this matter, you must be made to enter first a little into his character, the outlines of which I shall just give you, and then the dialogue between him and my father will go on as well again.

Pray, what was that man's name,——for I write in such a hurry, I have no time to recollect or look for it,——who first made the observation, “ That there was great inconstancy in our air and climate ?” Whoever he was, 'twas a just and good observation in him.—But the corollary drawn from it, namely, “ That it is this which has furnished us with such a variety of odd and whimsical characters ;”—that was not his ;—it was found out by another man, at least a century and a half after him. Then again,—that this copious store-house of original materials, is the true and natural cause that our Comedies are so much better than those of *France*, or any others that either have, or can be wrote upon the Continent :——that discovery was not fully made till about the middle of King *William*'s reign, when the great *Dryden*, in writing one of his long prefaces (if I mistake not), most fortunately hit upon it. Indeed, toward the latter end of *Queen Anne*,

the great *Addison* began to patronize the notion, and more fully explained it to the world in one or two of his *Spectators*:—but the discovery was not his.—Then, fourthly and lastly, that this strange irregularity in our climate, producing so strange an irregularity in our characters,——doth thereby, in some sort, make us amends, by giving us somewhat to make us merry with when the weather will not suffer us to go out of doors,—that observation is my own;—and was struck out by me this very rainy day, *March 26. 1759*, and betwixt the hours of nine and ten in the morning.

Thus—thus, my fellow-labourers and associates in this great harvest of our learning, now ripening before our eyes; thus it is, by slow steps of casual increase, that our knowledge physical, metaphysical, physiological, polemical, nautical, mathematical, enigmatical, technical, biographical, romantical, chemical, and obstetrical, with fifty other branches of it (most of 'em ending as these do, in *ical*), have for these two last centuries and more, gradually been creeping upwards towards that *'Ακμή* of their perfections, from which, if we may form a conjecture from the advances of these last seven years, we cannot possibly be far off.

When that happens, it is to be hoped, it will put an end to all kind of writings whatsoever;—the want of all kind of writing will put an end to all kind of reading;—and that in time, *As war begets poverty; poverty peace*,——must, in course, put an end to all kind of knowledge,——and then——we shall

have all to begin over again ; or, in other words, be exactly where we started.

——Happy ! thrice happy times ! I only wish that the era of my begetting, as well as the mode and manner of it, had been a little alter'd——or that it could have been put off, with any convenience to my father or mother, for some twenty or five-and-twenty years longer, when a man in the literary world might have stood some chance.——

But I forget my uncle *Toby*, whom all this while we have left knocking the ashes out of his tobacco-pipe.

His humour was of that particular species which does honour to our atmosphere ; and I should have made no scruple of ranking him amongst one of the first-rate productions of it, had not there appeared too many strong lines in it of a family-likeness, which showed that he derived the singularity of his temper more from blood, than either wind or water, or any modifications or combinations of them whatever : And I have, therefore, oft-times wondered, that my father, though I believe he had his reasons for it, upon his observing some tokens of eccentricity, in my course, when I was a boy,—should never once endeavour to account for them in this way ; for all the SHANDY FAMILY were of an original character throughout :—I mean the males,—the females had no character at all,—except, indeed, my great aunt DINAH, who, about sixty years ago, was married and got with child by the coachman, for which my father, according to his hypothesis of Christian

names, would often say, She might thank her god-fathers and godmothers.

It would seem very strange,——and I would as soon think of dropping a riddle in the reader's way, which it is not my interest to do, as set him upon guessing how it could come to pass, that an event of this kind, so many years after it had happened, should be reserved for the interruption of the peace and unity, which otherwise so cordially subsisted, between my father and my uncle *Toby*. One would have thought that the whole force of the misfortune should have spent and wasted itself in the family at first,——as is generally the case.——But nothing ever wrought with our family after the ordinary way. Possibly at the very time this happened, it might have something else to afflict it; and as afflictions are sent down for our good, and that as this had never done the SHANDY FAMILY any good at all, it might lie waiting till apt times and circumstances should give it an opportunity to discharge its office.——Observe, I determine nothing upon this.——My way is ever to point out to the curious, different tracts of investigation, to come at the first springs of the events I tell;——not with a pedantic *Fescue*,——or in the decisive manner of *Tacitus*, who outwits himself and his reader;——but with the officious humility of a heart devoted to the assistance merely of the inquisitive;——to them I write,——and by them I shall be read,——if any such reading as this could be supposed to hold out so long,——to the very end of the world.

Why this cause of sorrow, therefore, was thus

reserved for my father and uncle, is undetermined by me. But how and in what direction it exerted itself so as to become the cause of dissatisfaction between them, after it began to operate, is what I am able to explain with great exactness, and is as follows :

My uncle *TOBY SHANDY*, Madam, was a gentleman, who, with the virtues which usually constitute the character of a man of honour and rectitude, —possessed one in a very eminent degree, which is seldom or never put into the catalogue ; and that was, a most extreme and unparallel'd modesty of nature ;—though I correct the word nature, for this reason, that I may not prejudge a point which must shortly come to a hearing, and that is, Whether this modesty of his was natural or acquired.—Which ever way my uncle *Toby* came by it, 'twas nevertheless modesty in the truest sense of it ; and that is, Madam, not in regard to words, for he was so unhappy as to have very little choice in them,—but to things ;—and this kind of modesty so possessed him, and it arose to such a height in him, as almost to equal, if such a thing could be, even the modesty of a woman ;—that female nicety, Madam, and inward cleanliness of mind and fancy in your sex, which makes you so much the awe of ours.

You will imagine, Madam, that my uncle *Toby* had contracted all this from this very source ;—that he had spent a great part of his time in converse with your sex ;—and that from a thorough knowledge of you, and the force of imitation which such

fair examples render irresistible, he had acquired this amiable turn of mind.

I wish I could say so,—for unless it was with his sister-in-law, my father's wife and my mother—my uncle *Toby* scarce exchanged three words with the sex in as many years ;—no, he got it, Madam, by a blow.—A blow !—Yes, Madam, it was owing to a blow from a stone, broke off by a ball from the parapet of a horn-work at the siege of *Namur*, which struck full upon my uncle *Toby's* groin.—Which way could that affect it ? The story of that, Madam, is long and interesting ;—but it would be running my history all upon heaps to give it you here.—'Tis for an episode hereafter ; and every circumstance relating to it, in its proper place, shall be faithfully laid before you :—Till then, it is not in my power to give farther light into this matter, or say more than what I have said already,—That my uncle *Toby* was a gentleman of unparallel'd modesty, which, happening to be somewhat subtilized and rarified by the constant heat of a little family pride,—they both so wrought together within him, that he could never bear to hear the affair of my aunt *DINAH* touched upon, but with the greatest emotion.—The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face ;—but when my father enlarged upon the story in mixed companies, which the illustration of his hypothesis frequently obliged him to do,—the unfortunate blight of one of the fairest branches of the family, would set my uncle *Toby's* honour and modesty o'bleeding ; and he would often take my father aside, in the greatest concern

imaginable, to expostulate and tell him, he would give him any thing in the world, only to let the story rest.

My father, I believe, had the truest love and tenderness for my uncle *Toby* that ever one brother bore towards another, and would have done any thing in nature, which one brother in reason could have desired of another, to have made my uncle *Toby's* heart easy in this, or any other point. But this lay out of his power.

—My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in grain,—speculative,—systematical ;—and my aunt *Dinah's* affair was a matter of as much consequence to him, as the retrogradation of the planets to *Copernicus* :—The backslidings of *Venus* in her orbit fortified the *Copernican* system, called so after his name ; and the backslidings of my aunt *Dinah* in her orbit did the same service in establishing my father's system, which, I trust, will for ever hereafter be called the *Shandean System*, after his.

In any other family dishonour, my father, I believe, had as nice a sense of shame as any man whatever ;—and neither he, nor, I dare say, *Copernicus*, would have divulged the affair in either case, or have taken the least notice of it to the world, but for the obligations they owed, as they thought, to truth. *Amicus Plato*, my father would say, construing the words to my uncle *Toby*, as he went along, *Amicus Plato* ; that is, *DINAH* was my aunt ;—*sed magis amica veritas*—but *TRUTH* is my sister.

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle, was the source of many a fraternal

squabble. The one could not bear to hear the tale of family disgrace recorded,—and the other would scarce ever let a day pass to an end without some hint at it.

For God's sake, my uncle *Toby* would cry,—and for my sake, and for all our sakes, my dear brother *Shandy*,—do let this story of our aunt's and her ashes sleep in peace;—how can you—how can you have so little feeling and compassion for the character of our family!—What is the character of a family to an hypothesis? my father would reply. Nay, if you come to that, what is the life of a family?—The life of a family!—my uncle *Toby* would say, throwing himself back in his arm-chair, and lifting up his hands, his eyes, and one leg.—Yes, the life,—my father would say, maintaining his point. How many thousands of 'em are there every year that come cast away (in all civilized countries at least),—and considered as nothing but common air, in comparison of an hypothesis? In my plain sense of things, my uncle *Toby* would answer,—every such instance is downright MURDER, let who will commit it. There lies your mistake, my father would reply;—for, in *Foro Scientiæ* there is no such thing as MURDER,—'tis only DEATH, brother.

My uncle *Toby* would never offer to answer this by any other kind of argument, than that of whistling half a dozen bars of *Lillebullero*.—You must know it was the usual channel through which his passions got vent, when any thing shocked or surprised him:—but especially when any thing, which he deemed very absurd, was offered.

As not one of our logical writers, nor any of the commentators upon them, that I remember, have thought proper to give a name to this particular species of argument,—I here take the liberty to do it myself, for two reasons: First, That, in order to prevent all confusion in disputes, it may stand as much distinguished for ever, from every other species of argument—as the *Argumentum ad Verecundiam ex Absurdo, ex Fortiori*, or any other argument whatsoever:—And, secondly, That it may be said by my children's children, when my head is laid to rest,—that their learn'd grandfather's head had been busied to as much purpose, once, as other people's;—That he had invented a name,—and generously thrown it into the TREASURY of the *Ars Logica*, for one of the most unanswerable arguments in the whole science. And, if the end of disputation is more to silence than convince:—they may add, if they please, to one of the best arguments too.

I do therefore, by these presents, strictly order and command, That it be known and distinguished by the name and title of the *Argumentum Fistulatorium*, and no other;—and that it rank hereafter with the *Argumentum Baculinum* and the *Argumentum ad Crumenam*, and for ever hereafter be treated of in the same chapter.

As for the *Argumentum Tripodium*, which is never used but by the woman against the man;—and the *Argumentum ad Rem*, which, contrariwise, is made use of by the man only against the woman;—As these two are enough in conscience for one lecture;—and, moreover, as the one is the best answer to

the other, let them likewise be kept apart, and be treated of in a place by themselves.

CHAP. XXII.

THE learned Bishop *Hall*, I mean the famous Dr. *Joseph Hall*, who was Bishop of *Exeter* in King *James* the First's reign, tells us in one of his *Decads*, at the end of his *Divine Art of Meditation*, imprinted at *London*, in the year 1610, by *John Beal*, dwelling in *Aldersgate-street*, "That it is an abominable thing
" for a man to commend himself ;"—and I really think it is so.

And yet, on the other hand, when a thing is executed in a masterly kind of a fashion, which thing is not likely to be found out ;—I think it is full as abominable, that a man should lose the honour of it, and go out of the world with the conceit of it rotting in his head.

This is precisely my situation.

For in this long digression which I was accidentally led into, as in all my digressions (one only excepted) there is a master-stroke of digressive skill, the merit of which has all along, I fear, been overlooked by my reader,—not for want of penetration in him,—but because it is an excellence seldom looked for, or expected indeed in a digression ;—and it is this : That though my digressions are all fair, as you observe,—and that I fly off from what I am about, as far, and as often too, as any writer in *Great Britain* ; yet I constantly take care to order affairs so, that my main business does not stand still in my absence.

I was just going, for example, to have given you the great outlines of my uncle *Toby's* most whimsical character; when my annt *Dinah* and the coachman came across us, and led us a vagary some millions of miles into the very heart of the planetary system: Notwithstanding all this, you perceive that the drawing of my uncle *Toby's* character went on gently all the time—not the great contours of it,—that was impossible,—but some familiar strokes and faint designations of it, were here and there touch'd on, as we went along; so that you are much better acquainted with my uncle *Toby* now than you was before.

By this contrivance the machinery of my work is of a species by itself; two contrary motions are introduced into it, and reconciled, which were thought to be at variance with each other. In a word, my work is digressive, and it is progressive too,—and at the same time.

This, Sir, is a very different story from that of the earth's moving round her axis, in her diurnal rotation, with her progress in her elliptic orbit which brings about the year, and constitutes that variety and vicissitude of seasons we enjoy;—though I own it suggested the thought,—as I believe the greatest of our boasted improvements and discoveries have come from such trifling hints.

Digressions, incontestably, are the sunshine;—they are the life, the soul of reading!—Take them out of this book, for instance,—you might as well take the book along with them;—one cold eternal winter would reign in every page of it: Restore them to

the writer ;—he steps forth like a bridegroom,—bids All-hail ; brings in variety, and forbids the appetite to fail.

All the dexterity is in the good cookery and management of them, so as to be not only for the advantage of the reader, but also of the author, whose distress, in this matter, is truly pitiable : For, if he begins a digression,—from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands stock-still ;—and if he goes on with his main work,——then there is an end of his digression.

——This is vile work.—For which reason, from the beginning of this, you see, I have constructed the main work and the adventitious parts of it with such interfections, and have so complicated and involved the digressive and progressive movements, one wheel within another, that the whole machine, in general, has been kept a-going ;—and, what's more, it shall be kept a-going these forty years, if it pleases the Fountain of Health to bless me so long with life and good spirits.

CHAP. XXIII.

I HAVE a strong propensity in me to begin this chapter very nonsensically, and I will not baulk my fancy.—Accordingly I set off thus :

If the fracture of *Momus's* glass in the human breast, according to the proposed emendation of that arch-critic, had taken place,——first, This foolish consequence would certainly have followed,—That the very wisest, and very gravest of us all, in one coin or

other, must have paid window-money every day of our lives.

And, secondly, That had the said glass been there set up, nothing more would have been wanting, in order to have taken a man's character, but to have taken a chair and gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and look'd in,—view'd the soul stark naked ;—observed all her motions,—her machinations ;—traced all her maggots from their first engendering to their crawling forth ;—watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricios ; and after some notice of her more solemn deportment, consequent upon such frisks, &c.—then taken your pen and ink and set down nothing but what you had seen, and could have sworn to :—But this is an advantage not to be had by the biographer in this planet ;—in the planet *Mercury* (belike) it may be so, if not better still for him ;—for there the intense heat of the country, which is proved by computators, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron,—must, I think, long ago have vitrified the bodies of the inhabitants (as the efficient cause), to suit them for the climate (which is the final cause) ; so that betwixt them both, all the tenements of their souls, from top to bottom, may be nothing else, for aught the soundest philosophy can show to the contrary, but one fine transparent body of clear glass (bating the umbilical knot)—so that, till the inhabitants grow old and tolerably wrinkled, whereby the rays of light, in passing through them, become so monstrously refracted,—or return reflected from their surfaces in such transverse lines to the

eye, that a man cannot be seen through ;—his soul might as well, unless for mere ceremony, or the trifling advantage which the umbilical point gave her,—might upon all other accounts, I say, as well play the fool out o'doors as in her own house.

But this, as I said above, is not the case of the inhabitants of this earth ;—our minds shine not through the body, but are wrapt up here in a dark covering of uncrystallized flesh and blood ; so that if we would come to the specific characters of them, we must go some other way to work.

Many, in good truth, are the ways, which human wit has been forced to take, to do this thing with exactness.

Some, for instance, draw all their characters with wind-instruments. *Virgil* takes notice of that way in the affair of *Dido* and *Æneas* ;—but it is as fallacious as the breath of fame ;—and, moreover, bespeaks a narrow genius. I am not ignorant that the *Italians* pretend to a mathematical exactness in their designations of one particular sort of character among them, from the *forte* or *piano* of a certain wind-instrument they use,—which they say is infallible. I dare not mention the name of the instrument in this place ;—'tis sufficient we have it amongst us,—but never think of making a drawing by it ;—this is enigmatical, and intended to be so, at least *ad populum* :—And therefore, I beg, Madam, when you come here, that you read on as fast as you can, and never stop to make any inquiry about it.

There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other helps in the world, but

merely from his evacuations ;—but this often gives a very incorrect outline,——unless, indeed, you take a sketch of his repletions too ; and, by correcting one drawing from the other, compound one good figure out of them both.

I should have no objection to this method, but that I think it must smell too strong of the lamp,—and be render'd still more operose, by forcing you to have an eye to the rest of his *Non-naturals*.—Why the most natural actions of a man's life should be called his *Non-naturals*,—is another question.

There are others, fourthly, who disdain every one of these expedients ;—not from any fertility of their own, but from the various ways of doing it, which they have borrowed from the honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Brethren * of the brush have shown in taking copies.—These, you must know, are your great historians.

One of these you will see drawing a full-length character *against the light* ;—that's illiberal,—dishonest,—and hard upon the character of the man who sits.

Others, to mend the matter, will make a drawing of you in the *Camera* ;—that is most unfair of all,—because, *there*, you are sure to be represented in some of your most ridiculous attitudes.

To avoid all and every one of these errors in giving you my uncle *Toby's* character, I am determined to draw it by no mechanical help whatever ;—nor shall my pencil be guided by any one wind-instru-

* Pentagraph, an instrument to copy Prints and Pictures mechanically, and in any proportion.

ment which ever was blown upon, either on this or on the other side of the *Alps*;—nor will I consider either his repletions or his discharges,—or touch upon his Non-naturals;—but, in a word, I will draw my uncle *Toby*'s character from his HOBBY-HORSE.

CHAP. XXIV.

IF I was not morally sure that the reader must be out of all patience for my uncle *Toby*'s character,—I would here previously have convinced him that there is no instrument so fit to draw such a thing with, as that which I have pitch'd upon.

A man and his HOBBY-HORSE, though I cannot say that they act and re-act exactly after the same manner in which the soul and body do upon each other: Yet doubtless there is a communication between them of some kind; and my opinion rather is, that there is something in it more of the manner of electrified bodies,—and that, by means of the heated parts of the rider, which come immediately into contact with the back of the HOBBY-HORSE,—by long journeys and much friction, it so happens, that the body of the rider is at length fill'd as full of HOBBY-HORSICAL matter as it can hold;—so that if you are able to give but a clear description of the nature of the one, you may form a pretty exact notion of the genius and character of the other.

Now the HOBBY-HORSE which my uncle *Toby* always rode upon, was in my opinion an HOBBY-HORSE well worth giving a description of, if it was only upon the score of his great singularity;—for you

might have travelled from *York* to *Dover*,—from *Dover* to *Penzance* in *Cornwall*, and from *Penzance* to *York* back again, and not have seen such another upon the road; or if you had seen such a one, whatever haste you had been in, you must infallibly have stopped to have taken a view of him. Indeed, the gait and figure of him was so strange, and so utterly unlike was he, from his head to his tail, to any one of the whole species, that it was now and then made a matter of dispute,—whether he was really a **HOB-BY-HORSE** or no: But as the Philosopher would use no other argument to the Sceptic, who disputed with him against the reality of motion, save that of rising up upon his legs, and walking across the room;—so would my uncle *Toby* use no other argument to prove his **HOB-BY-HORSE** was a **HOB-BY-HORSE** indeed, but by getting upon his back and riding him about; leaving the world, after that, to determine the point as they thought fit.

In good truth, my uncle *Toby* mounted him with so much pleasure, and he carried my uncle *Toby* so well,—that he troubled his head very little with what the world either said or thought about it.

It is now high time, however, that I give you a description of him;—But to go on regularly, I only beg you will give me leave to acquaint you first, how my uncle *Toby* came by him.

CHAP. XXV.

THE wound in my uncle *Toby's* groin, which he received at the siege of *Namur*, rendering him unfit

for the service, it was thought expedient he should return to *England*, in order, if possible, to be set to rights.

He was four years totally confined,—part of it to his bed, and all of it to his room; and in the course of his cure, which was all that time in hand, suffered unspeakable miseries,—owing to a succession of exfoliations from the *os pubis*, and the outward edge of that part of the *coxendix* called the *os illium*,—both which bones were dismally crushed, as much by the irregularity of the stone, which I told you was broke off the parapet,—as by its size—(though it was pretty large), which inclined the surgeon all along to think, that the great injury which it had done my uncle *Toby's* groin, was more owing to the gravity of the stone itself, than to the projectile force of it,—which he would often tell him was a great happiness.

My father at that time was just beginning business in *London*, and had taken a house;—and as the truest friendship and cordiality subsisted between the two brothers,—and that my father thought my uncle *Toby* could no where be so well nursed and taken care of as in his own house,—he assign'd him the very best apartment in it. And what was a much more sincere mark of his affection still, he would never suffer a friend or an acquaintance to step into the house on any occasion, but he would take him by the hand, and lead him up stairs to see his brother *Toby*, and chat an hour by his bed-side.

The history of a soldier's wound beguiles the pain of it;—my uncle's visitors at least thought so, and

in their daily calls upon him, from the courtesy arising out of that belief, they would frequently turn the discourse to that subject,—and from that subject the discourse would generally roll on to the siege itself.

These conversations were infinitely kind; and my uncle *Toby* received great relief from them, and would have received much more, but that they brought him into some unforeseen perplexities, which, for three months together, retarded his cure greatly; and if he had not hit upon an expedient to extricate himself out of them, I verily believe they would have laid him in his grave.

What these perplexities of my uncle *Toby* were, —'tis impossible for you to guess;—if you could,—I should blush; not as a relation,—not as a man,—nor even as a woman, but I should blush as an author; inasmuch as I set no small store by myself upon this very account, that my reader has never yet been able to guess at any thing. And in this, Sir, I am of so nice and singular a humour, that if I thought you was able to form the least judgment or probable conjecture to yourself of what was to come in the next page,—I would tear it out of my book.

THE
LIFE AND OPINIONS
OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

*Ταράττοι τὸς Ἄνθρώπους ἢ τὰ Πράγματα,
Ἄλλὰ τὰ περὶ τῶν Πραγμάτων, Δόγματα.*

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113

TRISTAN SHAW

THE
LIFE AND OPINIONS
OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

CHAP. I.

I HAVE begun a new book, on purpose that I might have room enough to explain the nature of the perplexities in which my uncle *Toby* was involved, from the many discourses and interrogations about the siege of *Namur*, where he received his wound.

I must remind the reader, in case he has read the history of King *William's* wars,—but if he has not,—I then inform him, that one of the most memorable attacks in that siege, was that which was made by the *English* and *Dutch* upon the point of the advanced counterscarp, between the gate of *St. Nicolas*, which enclosed the great sluice or water-stop, where the *English* were terribly exposed to the shot of the counter-guard and demi-bastion of *St. Roch*: The issue of which hot dispute, in three words, was this: That the *Dutch* lodged themselves upon the counter-guard,—and that the *English* made themselves ma-

sters of the covered way before *St. Nicolas's* gate, notwithstanding the gallantry of the *French* officers, who exposed themselves upon the glacis sword in hand.

As this was the principal attack of which my uncle *Toby* was an eye-witness at *Namur*,—the army of the besiegers being cut off, by the confluence of the *Maes* and *Sambre*, from seeing much of each other's operations,—my uncle *Toby* was generally more eloquent and particular in his account of it; and the many perplexities he was in, arose out of the almost insurmountable difficulties he found in telling his story intelligibly, and giving such clear ideas of the differences and distinctions between the scarp and counterscarp,—the glacis and covered-way,—the half-moon and ravelin,—as to make his company fully comprehend where and what he was about.

Writers themselves are too apt to confound these terms; so that you will the less wonder, if, in his endeavours to explain them, and in opposition to many misconceptions, that my uncle *Toby* did oft-times puzzle his visitors, and sometimes himself too.

To speak the truth, unless the company my father led up stairs were tolerably clear-headed, or my uncle *Toby* was in one of his explanatory moods, 'twas a difficult thing, do what he could, to keep the discourse free from obscurity.

What rendered the account of this affair the more intricate to my uncle *Toby*, was this,—that in the attack of the counterscarp, before the gate of *St. Nicolas*, extending itself from the bank of the *Maes*,

quite up to the great water-stop,—the ground was cut and cross cut with such a multitude of dikes, drains, rivulets, and sluices, on all sides,—and he would get so sadly bewildered, and set fast amongst them, that frequently he could neither get backwards or forwards to save his life; and was oft-times obliged to give up the attack upon that very account only.

These perplexing rebuffs gave my uncle *Toby Shandy* more perturbations than you would imagine: and as my father's kindness to him was continually dragging up fresh friends and fresh inquirers,—he had but a very uneasy task of it.

No doubt my uncle *Toby* had great command of himself,—and could guard appearances, I believe, as well as most men; yet any one may imagine, that when he could not retreat out of the ravelin without getting into the half-moon, or get out of the covered-way without falling down the counter-scarp, nor cross the dike without danger of slipping into the ditch, but that he must have fretted and fumed inwardly:—He did so;—and the little and hourly vexations, which may seem trifling and of no account to the man who has not read *Hippocrates*, yet, whoever has read *Hippocrates*, or Dr. *James Mackenzie*, and has considered well the effects which the passions and affections of the mind have upon the digestion—(Why not of a wound as well as of a dinner)?—may easily conceive what sharp paroxysms and exacerbations of his wound my uncle *Toby* must have undergone upon that score only.

—My uncle *Toby* could not philosophize upon it;

—'twas enough he felt it was so ;—and having sustained the pain and sorrows of it for three months together, he was resolved some way or other to extricate himself.

He was one morning lying upon his back in his bed, the anguish and nature of the wound upon his groin suffering him to lie in no other position, when a thought came into his head, that if he could purchase such a thing, and have it pasted down upon a board, as a large map of the fortification of the town and citadel of *Namur*, with its environs, it might be a means of giving him ease.—I take notice of his desire to have the environs along with the town and citadel, for this reason,—because my uncle *Toby's* wound was got in one of the traverses, about thirty toises from the returning angle of the trench, opposite to the salient angle of the demi-bastion of *St. Roch*;—so that he was pretty confident he could stick a pin upon the identical spot of ground where he was standing on when the stone struck him.

All this succeeded to his wishes, and not only freed him from a world of sad explanations, but, in the end, it proved the happy means, as you will read, of procuring my uncle *Toby* his HOBBY-HORSE.

CHAP. II.

THERE is nothing so foolish, when you are at the expence of making an entertainment of this kind, as to order things so badly, as to let your critics and gentry of refined taste run it down : Nor is there

any thing so likely to make them do it, as that of leaving them out of the party, or, what is full as offensive, of bestowing your attention upon the rest of your guests in so particular a way, as if there was no such thing as a critic (by occupation) at table.

—I guard against both ; for, in the first place, I have left half a dozen places purposely open for them ;—and in the next place, I pay them all court. —Gentlemen, I kiss your hands,—I protest no company could give me half the pleasure,—by my soul I am glad to see you—I beg only you will make no strangers of yourselves, but sit down without any ceremony, and fall on heartily.

I said I had left six places, and I was upon the point of carrying my complaisance so far, as to have left a seventh open for them,—and in this very spot I stand on ; but being told by a Critic (though not by occupation,—but by nature), that I had acquitted myself well enough, I shall fill it up directly, hoping, in the mean time, that I shall be able to make a great deal of more room next year.

—How, in the name of wonder ! could your uncle *Toby*, who, it seems, was a military man, and whom you have represented as no fool,—be at the same time such a confused, pudding-headed, muddle-headed fellow as—Go look.

So, Sir Critic, I could have replied, but I scorn it.—'Tis language unurbane,—and only befitting the man who cannot give clear and satisfactory accounts of things, or dive deep enough into the first causes of human ignorance and confusion. It is

moreover the reply valiant—and therefor I reject it : for though it might have suited my uncle *Toby's* character as a soldier excellently well,—and had he not accustomed himself, in such attacks, to whistle the *Lillabullero*, as he wanted no courage, 'tis the very answer he would have given ; yet it would by no means have done for me. You see as plain as can be, that I write as a man of erudition ;—that even my similes, my allusions, my illustrations, my metaphors, are erudite,—and that I must sustain my character properly, and contrast it properly too,—else what would become of me ? Why, Sir, I should be undone ;—at this very moment that I am going here to fill up one place against a critic,—I should have made an opening for a couple.

—Therefore I answer thus :

Pray, Sir, in all the reading which you have ever read, did you ever read such a book as *Locke's Essay upon the Human Understanding* ?—Don't answer me rashly—because many, I know, quote the book, who have not read it—and many have read it who understand it not :—If either of these is your case, as I write to instruct, I will tell you in three words what the book is.—It is a history.—A history ! of who ? what ? where ? when ?—Don't hurry yourself—It is a history-book, Sir, (which may possibly recommend it to the world) of what passes in a man's own mind : and if you will say so much of the book, and no more, believe me you will cut no contemptible figure in a metaphysic circle.

But this by the way.

Now if you will venture to go along with me,

and look down into the bottom of this matter, it will be found that the cause of obscurity and confusion, in the mind of a man, is threefold.

Dull organs, dear Sir, in the first place. Secondly, slight and transient impressions made by the objects, when the said organs are not dull. And thirdly, a memory like unto a sieve, not able to retain what it has received.—Call down *Dolly* your chambermaid, and I will give you my cap and bell along with it, if I make not this matter so plain that *Dolly* herself should understand it as well as *Malbranch*.—When *Dolly* has endited her epistle to *Robin*, and has thrust her arm into the bottom of her pocket hanging by her right side;—take that opportunity to recollect that the organs and faculties of perception can, by nothing in this world, be so aptly typified and explained as by that one thing which *Dolly's* hand is in search of.—Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you—'tis an inch, Sir, of red seal-wax.

When this is melted and dropped upon the letter, if *Dolly* fumbles too long for her thimble, till the wax is over hardened, it will not receive the mark of her thimble from the usual impulse which was wont to imprint it. Very well. If *Dolly's* wax, for want of better, is bees-wax, or of a temper too soft,—though it may receive,—it will not hold the impression, how hard soever *Dolly* thrusts against it; and last of all, supposing the wax good, and eke the thimble, but applied thereto in careless haste, as her mistress rings the bell;—in any one of these

three cases the print left by the thimble will be as unlike the prototype as a brass-jack.

Now you must understand that not one of these was the true cause of the confusion in my uncle *Toby's* discourse; and it is for that very reason I enlarge upon them so long, after the manner of great physiologists,—to show the world what it did *not* arise from.

What it did arise from, I have hinted above, and a fertile source of obscurity it is,—and ever will be,—and that is the unsteady uses of words, which have perplexed the clearest and most exalted understandings.

It is ten to one (at *Arthur's*) whether you have ever read the literary histories of past ages;—if you have, what terrible battles, 'yclept logomachies, have they occasioned and perpetuated, with so much gall and ink-shed,—that a good-natur'd man cannot read the accounts of them without tears in his eyes!

Gentle critic! when thou hast weighed all this, and considered within thyself how much of thy own knowledge, discourse, and conversation has been pestered and disordered, at one time or other, by this, and this only:—What a pudder and racket in COUNCILS about *βούλη* and *ὑπόθεσις*; and in the SCHOOLS of the learned about power and about spirit;—about essences and about quintessences;—about substances and about space:—What confusion in greater THEATRES from words of little meaning, and as indeterminate a sense:—When thou considerest this, thou wilt not wonder at my uncle *Toby's* perplexities,—thou wilt drop a tear of pity

upon his scarp and his counterscarp ;—his glacis and his covered way ;—his ravelin and his half-moon : 'Twas not by ideas,—by Heaven ; his life was put in jeopardy by words.

CHAP. III.

WHEN my uncle *Toby* got his map of *Namur* to his mind, he began immediately to apply himself, and with the utmost diligence, to the study of it ; for nothing being of more importance to him than his recovery, and his recovery depending, as you have read, upon the passions and affections of his mind, it behoved him to take the nicest care to make himself so far master of his subject, as to be able to talk upon it without emotion.

In a fortnight's close and painful application, which, by the by, did my uncle *Toby's* wound upon his groin no good,—he was enabled, by the help of some marginal documents at the feet of the elephant, together with *Gobesius's* military architecture and pyroballogy, translated from the *Flemish*, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity ; and before he was too full months gone,—he was right eloquent upon it, and could make not only the attack of the advanced counterscarp with great order ;—but having, by that time, gone much deeper into the art, than what his first motive made necessary, my uncle *Toby* was able to cross the *Maes* and *Sambre* ; make diversions as far as *Vauban's* line, the abbey of *Salzines*, &c. and give his visitors as distinct a history of each of their attacks, as of that

of the gate of *St. Nicolas*, where he had the honour to receive his wound.

But desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it. The more my uncle *Toby* pored over his map, the more he took a liking to it!—by the same process and electrical assimilation, as I told you, through which I ween the souls of connoisseurs themselves, by long friction and incumbition, have the happiness, at length, to get all be-virtu'd,—be-pictur'd,—be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.

The more my uncle *Toby* drank of this sweet fountain of science, the greater was the heat and impatience of his thirst; so that before the first year of his confinement had well gone round, there was scarce a fortified town in *Italy* or *Flanders*, of which, by one means or other, he had not procured a plan; reading over as he got them, and carefully collating therewith the histories of their sieges, their demolitions, their improvements, and new works; all which he would read with that intense application and delight, that he would forget himself, his wound, his confinement, his dinner.

In the second year my uncle *Toby* purchased *Ramelli* and *Cataneo*, translated from the *Italian*;—likewise *Stevinus*, *Moralis*, the *Chevalier de Ville*, *Lorini*, *Cochorn*, *Sheeter*, the *Count de Pagan*, the *Marshall Vauban*, *Monf. Blondel*, with almost as many more books of military architecture, as *Don Quixote* was found to have of chivalry, when the curate and barber invaded his library.

Towards the beginning of the third year, which was in *August*, ninety-nine, my uncle *Toby* found it necessary to understand a little of projectiles:—and having judged it best to draw his knowledge from the fountain-head, he began with *N. Tartaglia*, who it seems was the first man who detected the imposition of a cannon-ball's doing all that mischief under the notion of a right line—This *N. Tartaglia* proved to my uncle *Toby* to be an impossible thing.

—Endless is the search of Truth.

No sooner was my uncle *Toby* satisfied which road the cannon-ball did not go, but he was insensibly led on, and resolved in his mind to inquire and find out which road the ball did go: For which purpose he was obliged to set off afresh with old *Maltus*, and studied him devoutly.—He proceeded next to *Galileo* and *Torricellius*, wherein, by certain Geometrical rules, infallibly laid down, he found the precise path to be a PARABOLA—or else an HYPERBOLA,—and that the parameter, or *latus rectum*, of the conic section of the said path, was to the quantity and amplitude in a direct ratio, as the whole line to the sine of double the angle of incidence, formed by the breach upon an horizontal plane;—and that the semiparameter—Stop! my dear uncle *Toby*—stop!—go not one foot farther into this thorny and bewildered track;—intricate are the steps! intricate are the mazes of this labyrinth! intricate are the troubles which the pursuit of this bewitching phantom KNOWLEDGE will bring upon thee.—O my uncle!—fly—fly, fly from it as from a serpent.—Is it fit—good-natur'd man!—thou

should'st sit up, with the wound upon thy groin, whole nights baking thy blood with hectic watchings?—Alas! 'twill exasperate thy symptoms—check thy perspirations—evaporate thy spirits—waste thy animal strength—dry up thy radical moisture—bring thee into a costive habit of body—impair thy health—and hasten all the infirmities of thy old age. —O my uncle! my uncle *Toby*.

CHAP. IV.

I WOULD not give a groat for that man's knowledge in pen-craft, who does not understand this,—That the best plain narrative in the world, tacked very close to the last spirited apostrophe to my uncle *Toby*—would have felt both cold and vapid upon the reader's palate;—therefore I forthwith put an end to the chapter, though I was in the middle of my story.

——Writers of my stamp have one principle in common with painters. Where an exact copying makes our pictures less striking, we choose the less evil; deeming it even more pardonable to trespass against truth, than beauty. This is to be understood *cum grano salis*; but be it as it will,—as the parallel is made more for the sake of letting the apostrophe cool, than any thing else,—'tis not very material whether upon any other score the reader approves of it or not.

In the latter end of the third year, my uncle *Toby* perceiving that the parameter and semi-parameter of the conic section angered his wound, he

left off the study of projectiles in a kind of huff, and betook himself to the practical part of fortification only; the pleasure of which, like a spring held back, returned upon him with redoubled force.

It was in this year that my uncle began to break in upon the daily regularity of a clean shirt,—to dismiss his barber unshaven,—and to allow his surgeon scarce time sufficient to dress his wound, concerning himself so little about it, as not to ask him once in seven times dressing, how it went on: when, lo!—all of a sudden, for the change was quick as lightning, he began to sigh heavily for his recovery,—complained to my father, grew impatient with the surgeon,—and one morning, as he heard his foot coming up stairs, he shut up his books, and thrust aside his instruments, in order to expostulate with him upon the protraction of the cure, which, he told him, might surely have been accomplished at least by that time:—He dwelt long upon the miseries he had undergone, and the sorrows of his four years melancholy imprisonment;—adding, that had it not been for the kind looks and fraternal cheerings of the best of brothers,—he had long since sunk under his misfortunes.—My father was by: My uncle *Toby's* eloquence brought tears into his eyes;—'twas unexpected.—My uncle *Toby*, by nature was not eloquent;—it had the greater effect:—The surgeon was confounded;—not that there wanted grounds for such, or greater marks of impatience,—but 'twas unexpected too; in the four years he had attended him, he had never seen any thing like it in my uncle *Toby's* carriage; he had

never once dropped one fretful or discontented word;—he had been all patience—all submission.

—We lose the right of complaining sometimes by forbearing it;—but we often treble the force:—The surgeon was astonished; but much more so, when he heard my uncle *Toby* go on, and peremptorily insist upon his healing up the wound directly, —or sending for Monsieur *Ronjat*, the king's serjeant-surgeon, to do it for him.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature;—the love of liberty and enlargement is a sister-passion to it: These my uncle *Toby* had in common with his species;—and either of them had been sufficient to account for his earnest desire to get well and out of doors;—but I have told you before, that nothing wrought with our family after the common way;—and from the time and manner in which this eager desire showed itself in the present case, the penetrating reader will suspect there was some other cause or crotchet for it in my uncle *Toby's* head:—There was so, and 'tis the subject of the next chapter to set forth what that cause and crotchet was. I own, when that's done, 'twill be time to return back to the parlour fire-side, where we left my uncle *Toby* in the middle of his sentence.

CHAP. V.

WHEN a man gives himself up to the government of a ruling passion,—or, in other words, when his HOBBY-HORSE grows headstrong,—farewell cool reason and fair discretion!

My uncle *Toby's* wound was near well, and as soon as the surgeon recovered his surprise, and could get leave to say as much—he told him, 'twas just beginning to incarnate; and that if no fresh exfoliation happened, which there was no sign of,—it would be dried up in five or six weeks. The sound of as many Olympiads, twelve hours before, would have conveyed an idea of shorter duration to my uncle *Toby's* mind.—The succession of his ideas was now rapid,—he broiled with impatience to put his design in execution;—and so, without consulting farther with any soul living,—which, by the by, I think is right, when you are predetermined to take no one soul's advice,—he privately ordered *Trim*, his man, to pack up a bundle of lint and dressings, and hire a chariot-and-four to be at the door exactly by twelve o'clock that day, when he knew my father would be upon 'Change. So leaving a bank-note upon the table for the surgeon's care of him, and a letter of tender thanks for his brother's—he packed up his maps, his books of fortification, his instruments, &c. and by the help of a crutch on one side, and *Trim* on the other,—my uncle *Toby* embarked for *Shandy-Hall*.

The reason, or rather the rise of this sudden emigration was as follows :

The table in my uncle *Toby's* room, and at which, the night before this change happened, he was sitting with his maps, &c. about him—being somewhat of the smallest, for that infinity of great and small instruments of knowledge which usually lay crowded upon it—he had the accident, in reaching

over for his tobacco-box, to throw down his compasses, and in stooping to take the compasses up, with his sleeve he threw down his case of instruments and snuffers:—and as the dice took a run against him, in his endeavouring to catch the snuffers in falling,—he thrust Monsieur *Blondel* off the table, and Count *de Pagan* o'top of him.

'Twas to no purpose for a man, lame as my uncle *Toby* was, to think of redressing these evils by himself;—he rung his bell for his man *Trim*:—*Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*, prithee see what confusion I have here been making—I must have some better contrivance, *Trim*.——Can'st not thou take my rule, and measure the length and breadth of this table, and then go and bespeak me one as big again?—Yes, an' please your Honour, replied *Trim*, making a bow; but I hope your Honour will be soon well enough to get down to your country-seat, where,—as your Honour takes so much pleasure in fortification, we could manage this matter to a T.

I must here inform you, that this servant of my uncle *Toby*'s, who went by the name of *Trim*, had been a corporal in my uncle's own company;—his real name was *James Butler*,—but having got the nick-name of *Trim* in the regiment, my uncle *Toby*, unless when he happened to be very angry with him, would never call him by any other name.

The poor fellow had been disabled for the service, by a wound on his left knee, by a musket-bullet, at the battle of *Landen*, which was two years before the affair of *Namur*;—and as the fellow was

well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle *Toby* took him for his servant; and of an excellent use was he, attending my uncle *Toby* in the camp and in his quarters as a valet, groom, barber, cook, sempster, and nurse; and indeed, from first to last, waited upon him and served him with great fidelity and affection.

My uncle *Toby* loved the man in return, and what attached him more to him still, was the similitude of their knowledge. For Corporal *Trim* (for so, for the future, I shall call him), by four years occasional attention to his Master's discourse upon fortified towns, and the advantage of prying and peeping continually into his Master's plans, &c. exclusive and besides what he gained HOBBY-HORSICALLY, as a body-servant, *Non Hobby Horsical per se*,—had become no mean proficient in the science; and was thought, by the cook and chamber-maid, to know as much of the nature of strong-holds as my uncle *Toby* himself.

I have but one more stroke to give to finish Corporal *Trim*'s character,—and it is the only dark line in it. The fellow loved to advise,—or rather to hear himself talk; his carriage, however, was so perfectly respectful, 'twas easy to keep him silent when you had him so; but set his tongue a-going,—you had no hold of him—he was voluble;—the eternal interlardings of *your Honour*, with the respectfulness of Corporal *Trim*'s manner, interceding so strong in behalf of his elocution,—that though you might have been incommoded,—you could not well be angry. My uncle *Toby* was seldom either

the one or the other with him,——or, at least, this fault, in *Trim*, broke no squares with them. My uncle *Toby*, as I said, loved the man;——and besides, as he ever looked upon a faithful servant,——but as an humble friend,——he could not bear to stop his mouth. Such was Corporal *Trim*.

If I durst presume, continued *Trim*, to give your Honour my advice, and speak my opinion in this matter—Thou art welcome, *Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*—speak,——speak what thou thinkest upon the subject, man, without fear. Why then, replied *Trim* (not hanging his ears and scratching his head like a country lout, but), stroking his hair back from his forehead, and standing erect as before his division,——I think, quoth *Trim*, advancing his left, which was his lame leg, a little forwards,——and pointing with his right hand open towards a map of *Dunkirk*, which was pinned against the hangings,——I think, quoth Corporal *Trim*, with humble submission to your Honour's better judgment,——that these ravelins, bastions, curtains, and hornworks, make but a poor, contemptible, fiddle-faddle piece of work of it here upon paper, compared to what your Honour and I could make of it were we in the country by ourselves, and had but a rood, or a rood and a half of ground to do what we pleased with: As summer is coming on, continued *Trim*, your Honour might fit out of doors, and give me the nography——(Call it ichnography, quoth my uncle)——of the town or citadel, your Honour was pleased to sit down before,——and I will be shot by your Honour upon the glacis of it, if I did not fortify it to your

Honour's mind—I dare say thou would'st, *Trim*, quoth my uncle.—For if your Honour, continued the Corporal, could but mark me the polygon, with its exact lines and angles——That I could do very well, quoth my uncle.—I would begin with the fosse, and if your Honour could tell me the proper depth and breadth—I can to a hair's breadth, *Trim*, replied my uncle.—I would throw out the earth upon this hand towards the town for the scarp,——and on that hand towards the campaign for the counterscarp.—Very right, *Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*:—And when I had sloped them to your mind,—an' please your Honour, I would face the glacis, as the finest fortifications are done in *Flanders*, with fods,——and as your Honour knows they should be,——and I would make the walls and parapets with fods too.—The best engineers call them gazons, *Trim*, said my uncle *Toby*.—Whether they are gazons or fods, is not much matter, replied *Trim*; your Honour knows they are ten times beyond a facing either of brick or stone.—I know they are, *Trim*, in some respects,—quoth my uncle *Toby*, nodding his head;——for a cannon-ball enters into the gazon right onwards, without bringing any rubbish down with it, which might fill the fosse (as was the case at *St. Nicolas's gate*), and facilitate the passage over it.

Your Honour understands these matters, replied Corporal *Trim*, better than any officer in his Majesty's service;—but would your Honour please to let the bespeaking of the table alone, and let us but go in to the country, I would work under your Ho-

nour's directions like a horse, and make fortifications for you something like a tanfy, with all their batteries, saps, ditches, and palifadoes, that it should be worth all the world's riding twenty miles to go and see it.

My uncle *Toby* blushed as red as scarlet as *Trim* went on ;——but it was not a blush of guilt,——of modesty,——or of anger,——it was a blush of joy ;——he was fired with Corporal *Trim*'s project and description.—*Trim* ! said my uncle *Toby*, thou hast said enough.—We might begin the campaign, continued *Trim*, on the very day that his Majesty and the Allies take the field, and demolish them town by town as fast as—*Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*, say no more. Your Honour, continued *Trim*, might sit in your arm-chair (pointing to it) this fine weather, giving me your orders, and I would—Say no more, *Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*—Besides, your Honour would get not only pleasure and good pastime,——but good air, and good exercise, and good health,——and your Honour's wound would be well in a month. Thou hast said enough, *Trim*,——quoth my uncle *Toby* (putting his hand into his breeches-pocket),——I like the project mightily.—And if your Honour pleases, I'll this moment go and buy a pioneer's spade to take down with us, and I'll bespeak a shovel and a pick-axe, and a couple of——Say no more, *Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*, leaping up upon one leg, quite overcome with rapture,——and thrusting a guinea into *Trim*'s hand,——*Trim*, said my uncle *Toby*, say no more ;——but go down, *Trim*, this moment, my lad, and bring up my supper this instant.

Trim ran down and brought up his master's supper,—to no purpose:—*Trim's* plan of operation ran so in my uncle *Toby's* head, he could not taste it.—*Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*, get me to bed.—'Twas all one.—Corporal *Trim's* description had fired his imagination,—my uncle *Toby* could not shut his eyes.—The more he considered it, the more bewitching the scene appeared to him;—so that, two full hours before day-light, he had come to a final determination, and had concerted the whole plan of his and Corporal *Trim's* decampment.

My uncle *Toby* had a little neat country-house of his own, in the village where my father's estate lay at *Shandy*, which had been left him by an old uncle, with a small estate of about one hundred pounds a-year. Behind this house, and contiguous to it, was a kitchen garden of about half an acre; and at the bottom of the garden, and cut off from it by a tall yew hedge, was a bowling-green, containing just about as much ground as Corporal *Trim* wished for;—so that as *Trim* uttered the words, "A rood " and a half of ground to do what they would with,"—this identical bowling-green instantly presented itself, and became curiously painted, all at once, upon the retina of my uncle *Toby's* fancy;—which was the physical cause of making him change colour, or at least of heightening his blush, to that immoderate degree I spoke of.

Never did lover post down to a beloved mistress with more heat and expectation, than my uncle *Toby* did, to enjoy this self-same thing in private;—I say in private;—for it was sheltered from the house, as

I told you, by a tall yew hedge, and was covered on the other three sides, from mortal sight, by rough holly and thick-set flowering shrubs;—so that the idea of not being seen, did not a little contribute to the idea of pleasure preconceived in my uncle *Toby's* mind. Vain thought! however thick it was planted about,——or private soever it might seem,——to think dear uncle *Toby*, of enjoying a thing which took up a whole rood and a half of ground,——and not have it known!

How my uncle *Toby* and Corporal *Trim* managed this matter,——with the history of their campaigns, which were no way barren of events,——may make no uninteresting under-plot in the epitafis and working-up of this drama. At present the scene must drop,——and change for the parlour fire-side.

CHAP. VI.

——What can they be doing, brother? said my father.——I think, replied my uncle *Toby*,——taking, as I told you, his pipe from his mouth, and striking the ashes out of it as he began his sentence;——I think, replied he,——it would not be amiss, brother, if we rung the bell.

Pray, what's all that racket over our heads, *Obadiah*?—quoth my father;——my brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.

Sir, answered *Obadiah*, making a bow towards his left shoulder,——my Mistress is taken very badly.——And where's *Susannah* running down the garden there, as if they were going to ravish her?—Sir, she

is running the shortest cut into the town, replied *Obadiab*, to fetch the old midwife. Then saddle a horse, quoth my father, and do you go directly for Dr. *Slop*, the man-midwife, with all our services,—and let him know your mistress is fallen into labour—and that I desire he will return with you with all speed.

It is very strange, says my father, addressing himself to my uncle *Toby*, as *Obadiab* shut the door,—as there is so expert an operator as Dr. *Slop* so near,—that my wife should persist to the very last in this obstinate humour of hers, in trusting the life of my child, who has had one misfortune already, to the ignorance of an old woman;—and not only the life of my child, brother,—but her own life, and with it the lives of all the children I might peradventure have begot out of her hereafter.

Mayhap, brother, replied my uncle *Toby*, my sister does it to save the expence:—A pudding's end,—replied my father:—the Doctor must be paid the same for inaction as action,—if not better,—to keep him in temper.

—Then it can be out of nothing in the whole world, quoth my uncle *Toby*, in the simplicity of his heart,—but **MODESTY**.—My sister, I dare say, added he, does not care to let a man come so near her ****. I will not say whether my uncle *Toby* had completed the sentence or not;—'tis for his advantage to suppose he had,—as, I think, he could have added no **ONE WORD** which would have improved it.

If, on the contrary, my uncle *Toby* had not fully

arrived at the period's end,—then the world stands indebted to the sudden snapping of my father's tobacco-pipe for one of the neatest examples of that ornamental figure in oratory, which Rhetoricians style the *Aposiopesis*. Just Heaven! how does the *Poco più* and the *Poco meno* of the *Italian* artists,—the insensible MORE OR LESS, determine the precise line of beauty in the sentence, as well as in the statue! How do the slight touches of the chisel, the pencil, the pen, the fiddle-stick, *et cetera*,—give the true swell, which gives the true pleasure!—O my countrymen,—be nice;—be cautious of your language;—and never, O! never let it be forgotten upon what small particles your eloquence and your fame depend.

——“My sister, mayhap,” quoth my uncle *Toby*, “does not choose to let a man come so near her ****.” Make this dash,—’tis an *Aposiopesis*.——Take the dash away, and write *Backside*,—’tis Bawdy.——Scratch *Backside* out, and put *Cover’d way* in, ’tis a Metaphor;—and, I dare say, as fortification ran so much in my uncle *Toby*’s head, that if he had been left to have added one word to the sentence,—that word was it.

But whether that was the case, or not the case;—or whether the snapping of my father’s tobacco-pipe so critically, happened through accident or anger, will be seen in due time.

CHAP. VII.

THOUGH my father was a good natural philosopher, —yet he was something of a moral philosopher too ; for which reason, when his tobacco-pipe snapp'd short in the middle,—he had nothing to do, as such, but to have taken hold of the two pieces, and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire.—He did no such thing ;—he threw them with all the violence in the world ;—and, to give the action still more emphasis,—he started upon both his legs to do it.

This looked something like heat ;—and the manner of his reply to what my uncle *Toby* was saying, proved it was so.

—“ Not choose,” quoth my father (repeating my uncle *Toby*’s words), “ to let a man come so near “ her !” —By heaven, brother *Toby* ! you would try the patience of *Job* ;—and I think I have the plagues of one already without it.—Why ?—Where ?—Wherein ?—Wherefore ?—Upon what account ? replied my uncle *Toby*, in the utmost astonishment.—To think, said my father, of a man living to your age, brother, and knowing so little about women !—I know nothing at all about them,—replied my uncle *Toby* : And I think, continued he, that the shock I received the year after the demolition of *Dunkirk*, in my affair with widow *Wadman* ;—which shock you know I should not have received, but from my total ignorance of the sex,—has given me just cause to say, that I neither know nor do pretend to know any thing about ’em or their concerns either.—Methinks,

brother, replied my father, you might, at least, know so much as the right end of a woman from the wrong.

It is said in *Aristotle's Master Piece*, "That when
" a man doth think of any thing which is past, —he
" looketh down upon the ground; —but that when
" he thinketh of something that is to come, he look-
" eth up towards the heavens."

My uncle *Toby*, I suppose, thought of neither; for he looked horizontally. —Right end! quoth my uncle *Toby*, muttering the two words low to himself, and fixing his two eyes insensibly as he muttered them, upon a small crevice, formed by a bad joint in the chimney-piece —Right end of a woman! —I declare, quoth my uncle, I know no more which it is than the man in the moon; —and if I was to think, continued my uncle *Toby* (keeping his eye still fixed upon the bad joint), this month together, I am sure I should not be able to find it out.

Then, brother *Toby*, replied my father, I will tell you.

Every thing in this world, continued my father (filling a fresh pipe) —every thing in this world, my dear brother *Toby*, has two handles. —Not always, quoth my uncle *Toby*. —At least, replied my father, every one has two hands, —which comes to the same thing. —Now, if a man was to sit down coolly, and consider within himself the make, the shape, the construction, come-at-ability, and convenience of all the parts which constitute the whole of that animal, called Woman, and compare them analogically —I ne-

ver understood rightly the meaning of that word,—
quoth my uncle *Toby*.

ANALOGY, replied my father, is the certain relation and agreement which different.——Here a devil of a rap at the door snapped my father's definition (like his tobacco-pipe) in two,——and, at the same time, crushed the head of as notable and curious a dissertation as ever was engendered in the womb of speculation;—it was some months before my father could get an opportunity to be safely delivered of it:—And, at this hour, it is a thing full as problematical as the subject of the dissertation itself,——(considering the confusion and distresses of our domestic misadventures, which are now coming thick one upon the back of another) whether I shall be able to find a place for it in the third volume or not.

CHAP. VIII.

It is about an hour and a half's tolerable good reading since my uncle *Toby* rung the bell, when *Obadiab* was ordered to saddle a horse, and go for Dr. *Slop*, the man-midwife;—so that no one can say, with reason, that I have not allowed *Obadiab* time enough, poetically speaking, and considering the emergency too, both to go and come;——though, morally and truly speaking, the man perhaps has scarce had time to get on his boots.

If the hypercritic will go upon this, and is resolved after all to take a pendulum, and measure the true distance betwixt the ringing of the bell and the rap at the door;——and, after finding it to be no more

than two minutes, thirteen seconds, and three fifths, —should take upon him to insult over me for such a breach in the unity or rather probability of time; —I would remind him, that the idea of duration, and of its simple modes, is got merely from the train and succession of our ideas,—and is the true scholastic pendulum,—and by which, as a scholar, I will be tried in this matter, abjuring and detesting the jurisdiction of all other pendulums whatever.

I would therefore desire him to consider that it is but poor eight miles from *Shandy-Hall* to Dr. *Slop*, the man midwife's house;—and that whilst *Obadiah* has been going those said miles and back, I have brought my uncle *Toby* from *Namur*, quite across all *Flanders*, into *England*:—That I have had him ill upon my hands near four years:—and have since travelled him and Corporal *Trim* in a chariot-and-four, a journey of near two hundred miles down into *Yorkshire*,—all which put together, must have prepared the reader's imagination for the entrance of Dr. *Slop* upon the stage,—as much, at least (I hope), as a dance, a song, or a concerto between the acts.

If my hypercritic is untractable, alleging, that two minutes and thirteen seconds are no more than two minutes and thirteen seconds,—when I have said all I can about them; and that this plea, though it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment, a professed ROMANCE, which, before, was a book apocryphal:—If I am thus pressed—I then put an end to the whole objection and controversy about it all at once,—by acquainting him, that *Obadiah* had not got above threescore yards from the stable-yard

before he met with Dr. *Slop*;—and indeed he gave a dirty proof that he had met with him, and was with-in an ace of giving a tragical one too.

Imagine to yourself—but this had better begin a new chapter.

CHAP. IX.

IMAGINE to yourself a little squat, uncourtly figure of a Dr. *Slop*, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a sesquipedality of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse guards.

Such were the outlines of Dr. *Slop*'s figure, which,—if you have read *Hogarth*'s analysis of beauty, and, if you have not, I wish you would;—you must know, may as certainly be caricatured, and conveyed to the mind by three strokes as three hundred.

Imagine such a one,—for such, I say, were the outlines of Dr. *Slop*'s figure, coming slowly along foot by foot, waddling through the dirt upon the vertebræ of a little diminutive pony, of a pretty colour but of strength—alack!—scarce able to have made an amble of it, under such a fardel, had the roads been in an ambling condition.—They were not.—Imagine to yourself *Obadiah* mounted upon a strong monster of a coach-horse, pricked into a full gallop, and making all practicable speed the adverse way.

Pray, Sir, let me interest you a moment in this description.

Had Dr. *Slop* beheld *Obadiah* a mile off, posting in a narrow lane directly towards him, at that mon-

strous rate,—splashing and plunging like a devil through thick and thin, as he approached, would not such a phenomenon, with such a vortex of mud and water moving along with it, round its axis,—have been a subject of juster apprehension to Dr. *Slop* in his situation, than the *worst* of *Whiston's* comets?—To say nothing of the NUCLEUS—that is, of *Obadiah* and the coach-horse.—In my idea, the vortex alone of 'em was enough to have involved and carried, if not the doctor, at least the doctor's pony, quite away with it. What then do you think must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. *Slop* have been, when you read (which you are just going to do) that he was advancing thus warily along towards *Shandy-Hall*, and had approached to within sixty yards of it, and within five yards of a sudden turn, made by an acute angle of the garden-wall,—and in the dirtiest part of a dirty lane,—when *Obadiah* and his coach-horse turned the corner, rapid, furious,—pop,—full upon him!—Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter,—so imprompt! so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. *Slop* was.

What could Dr. *Slop* do?—he crossed himself—Pugh!—but the doctor, Sir, was a Papist.—No matter; he had better have hept hold of the pummel.—He had so;—nay, as it happened, he had better have done nothing at all; for in crossing himself he let go his whip,—and in attempting to save his whip betwixt his knee and his saddle's skirt, as it slipped, he lost his stirrup,—in losing which he lost his seat;—and in the multitude of all these losses (which,

by the by, shows what little advantage there is in crossing) the unfortunate doctor lost his presence of mind. So that without waiting for *Obadiab's* onset, he left his pony to its destiny, tumbling off it diagonally, something in the style and manner of a pack of wool, and without any other consequence from the fall, save that of being left (as it would have been) with the broadest part of him sunk about twelve inches deep in the mire.

Obadiab pull'd off his cap twice to Dr. *Slop*;—once as he was falling,—and then again when he saw him seated.—Ill-timed complaisance!—had not the fellow better have stopped his horse, and got off and helped him?—Sir, he did all that his situation would allow; but the MOMENTUM of the coach-horse was so great, that *Obadiab* could not do it all at once; he rode in a circle three times round Dr. *Slop*, before he could fully accomplish it any how;—and at the last, when he did stop his beast, 'twas done with such an explosion of mud, that *Obadiab* had better have been a league off. In short, never was a Dr. *Slop* so beluted, and so transubstantiated, since that affair came into fashion.

CHAP. X.

WHEN Dr. *Slop* entered the back parlour, where my father and my uncle *Toby* were discoursing upon the nature of women,—it was hard to determine whether Dr. *Slop's* figure, or Dr. *Slop's* presence, occasioned more surprise to them; for as the accident happened so near the house, as not to make it worth

while for *Obadiab* to remount him;—*Obadiab* had led him in as he was, *unwiped, unappointed, unannealed*, with all his stains and blotches on him.—He stood like *Hamlet's* ghost, motionless and speechless, for a full minute and a half, at the parlour-door (*Obadiab* still holding his hand) with all the majesty of mud;—his hinder parts, upon which he had received his fall, totally besmeared,——and in every other part of him, blotched over in such a manner with *Obadiab's* explosion, that you would have sworn (without mental reservation) that every grain of it had taken effect.

Here was a fair opportunity for my uncle *Toby* to have triumphed over my father in his turn;—for no mortal, who had beheld *Dr. Slop* in that pickle, could have dissented from so much, at least, of my uncle *Toby's* opinion, “That may hap his sister might not care to let such a *Dr. Slop* come so near her ****.” But it was the *Argumentum ad hominem*; and if my uncle *Toby* was not very expert at it, you may think, he might not care to use it. No; the reason was,—’twas not his nature to insult.

Dr. Slop's presence at that time, was no less problematical than the mode of it; though it is certain, one moment's reflection in my father might have solved it; for he had apprised *Dr. Slop* but the week before, that my mother was at her full reckoning; and as the doctor had heard nothing since, ’twas natural and very political too in him, to have taken a ride to *Shandy-Hall*, as he did, merely to see how matters went on.

But my father's mind took unfortunately a wrong

turn in the investigation ; running, like the hyper-critic's, altogether upon the ringing of the bell and the rap upon the door,—measuring their distance, and keeping his mind so intent upon the operation, as to have power to think of nothing else—Common-place infirmity of the greatest mathematicians ! working with might and main at the demonstration, and so wasting all their strength upon it, that they have none left in them to draw the corollary, to do good with.

The ringing of the bell, and the rap upon the door, struck likewise strong upon the sensorium of my uncle *Toby*,—but it excited a very different train of thoughts ;—the two irreconcilable pulsations instantly brought *Stevinus*, the great engineer, along with them, into my uncle *Toby*'s mind. What business *Stevinus* had in this affair,—is the greatest problem of all :—It shall be solved,—but not in the next chapter.

CHAP. XI.

WRITING, when properly managed (as you may be sure I think mine is) is but a different name for conversation. As no one, who knows what he is about in good company, would venture to task all ;—so no author, who understands the just boundaries of decorum and good-breeding, would presume to think all : The truest respect which you can pay to the reader's understanding, is to halve this matter amicably, and leave him something to imagine, in his turn, as well as yourself.

For my own part, I am eternally paying him compliments of this kind, and do all that lies in my power to keep his imagination as busy as my own.

'Tis his turn now ;——I have given an ample description of Dr. *Slop*'s sad overthrow, and of his sad appearance in the back-parlour ;——his imagination must now go on with it for a while.

Let the reader imagine then, that Dr. *Slop* has told his tale——and in what words, and with what aggravations, his fancy chooses :——Let him suppose, that *Obadiah* has told his tale also, and with such rueful looks of affected concern, as he thinks best will contrast the two figures as they stand by each other.—Let him imagine, that my father has stepped up stairs to see my mother.—And, to conclude this work of imagination,—let him imagine the doctor washed, rubbed down and condoled,—felicitated,—got into a pair of *Obadiah*'s pumps, stepping forwards towards the door, upon the very point of entering upon action.

Truce !—truce, good Dr. *Slop* !——stay thy obstetric hand ;—return it safe into thy bosom to keep it warm ;—little dost thou know what obstacles,—little dost thou think what hidden causes, retard its operation !—Hast thou, Dr. *Slop*,—hast thou been intrusted with the secret articles of the solemn treaty which has brought thee into this place ?—Art thou aware that, at this instant, a daughter of *Lucina* is put obstetrically over thy head ? Alas !——'tis too true.—Besides, great son of *Piluvinus* ! what canst thou do ?——Thou hast come forth unarm'd ;——thou hast left thy *tire-tête*,——thy new invented for-

ceps—thy *crotchet*—thy *squirt*, and all thy instruments of salvation and deliverance, behind thee.—By Heaven ! at this moment they are hanging up in a green baize bag, betwixt thy two pistols, at the bed's head ! —Ring,—call ;—send *Obadiab* back upon the coach-horse to bring them with all speed.

—Make great haste, *Obadiab*, quoth my father, and I'll give thee a crown !—and quoth my uncle *Toby*, I'll give him another.

CHAP. XII.

YOUR sudden and unexpected arrival, quoth my uncle *Toby*, addressing himself to Dr. *Slop* (all three of them sitting down to the fire together, as my uncle *Toby* began to speak),—instantly brought the great *Stevinus* into my head, who, you must know, is a favourite author with me.—Then added my father, making use of the argument *Ad Crumenam*, —I will lay twenty guineas to a single crown-piece (which will serve to give away to *Obadiab* when he gets back), that this same *Stevinus* was some engineer or other,—or has wrote something or other, either directly or indirectly, upon the science of fortification.

He has so,—replied my uncle *Toby*.—I knew it, said my father, though, for the soul of me, I cannot see what kind of connection there can be betwixt Dr. *Slop*'s sudden coming, and a discourse upon fortification ;—yet I fear'd it.—Talk of what we will brother,—or let the occasion be never so foreign or unfit for the subject,—you are sure to

bring it in. I would not, brother *Toby*, continued my father,—I declare I would not have my head so full of curtains and horn-works——That I dare say you would not, quoth *Dr. Slop*, interrupting him, and laughing most immoderately at his pun.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more cordially than my father;—he would grow testy upon it at any time;—but to be broke in upon by one, in a serious discourse, was as bad, he would say, as a fillip upon the nose;—he saw no difference.

Sir, quoth my uncle *Toby*, addressing himself to *Dr. Slop*,—the curtains my brother *Shandy* mentions here, have nothing to do with bedsteads;—though, I know *Du Cange* says, “That bed-curtains, in all probability, have taken their name from them;”—nor have the horn-works he speaks of, any thing in the world to do with the horn-works of cuckoldom:—but the *Curtain*, Sir, is the word we use in fortification, for that part of the wall or rampart which lies between the two bastions, and joins them.—Besiegers seldom offer to carry on their attacks directly against the curtain, for this reason, because they are so well *flank’d*. (’Tis the case of other curtains, quoth *Dr. Slop*, laughing). However, continued my uncle *Toby*, to make them sure, we generally choose to place ravelins before them, taking care only to extend them beyond the fossé or ditch:—The common men, who know very little of fortification, confound the ravelin and the half-moon together,—though they are very different things;—not in their figure or construction, for we make

them exactly alike, in all points ;—for they always consist of two faces, making a salient angle with the gorges, not straight, but in form of a crescent :—Where then lies the difference ? (quoth my father, a little testily).—In their situations, answered my uncle *Toby* :—For when a ravelin, brother, stands before the curtain, it is a ravelin ; and when a ravelin stands before a bastion, then the ravelin is not a ravelin ;—it is a half-moon ;—a half-moon likewise is a half-moon, and no more, so long as it stands before its bastion ;—but was it to change place, and get before the curtain,—’twould be no longer a half-moon ; a half-moon, in that case, is not a half-moon ;—’tis no more than a ravelin.—I think, quoth my father, that the noble science of defence has its weak sides—as well as others.

—As for the horn-work—(high ! ho ! sigh’d my father)—which, continued my uncle *Toby*, my brother was speaking of, they are a very considerable part of an outwork ;—they are called by the *French* engineers, *Ouvrage à corne*, and we generally make them to cover such places as we suspect to be weaker than the rest ;—’tis formed by two epaulments or demi-bastions ;—they are very pretty,—and if you will take a walk, I’ll engage to show you one well worth your trouble.—I own, continued my uncle *Toby*, when we crown them,—they are much stronger, but then they are very expensive, and take up a great deal of ground, so that, in my opinion, they are most of use to cover or defend the head of a camp ; otherwise the double tenaille—By the mother who bore us !—brother *Toby*, quoth my fa-

ther, not able to hold out any longer,—you would provoke a faint ;—here have you got us, I know now how, not only soufe into the middle of the old subject again ;—but so full is your head of these confounded works, that though my wife is this moment in the pains of labour, and you hear her cry out, yet nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife.—*Accoucher*,—if you please, quoth Dr. *Slop*.—With all my heart, replied my father, I don't care what they call you,—but I wish the whole science of fortification, with all its inventors, at the devil ;—it has been the death of thousands,—and it will be mine in the end.—I would not, I would not, brother *Toby*, have my brains so full of saps, mines, blinds, gabions, pallisadoes, ravelins, half-moons, and such trumpery, to be proprietor of *Namur*, and of all the towns in *Flanders* with it.

My uncle *Toby* was a man patient of injuries ;—not from want of courage,—I have told you in a former chapter, “ that he was a man of courage : ”—And will add here, that where just occasions presented, or called it forth,—I know no man under whose arm I would have sooner taken shelter ;—nor did this arise from any insensibility or obtuseness of his intellectual parts ;—for he felt this insult of my father's as feelingly as a man could do ;—but he was of a peaceful, placid nature,—no jarring element in it ;—all was mixed up so kindly within him, my uncle *Toby* had scarce a heart to retaliate upon a fly.

—Go—says he, one day at dinner, to an overgrown one which had buzzed about his nose, and tormented him cruelly all dinner-time,—and which,

after infinite attempts, he had caught at last as it flew by him ;—I'll not hurt thee, says my uncle *Toby*, rising from his chair, and going across the room with the fly in his hand,—I'll not hurt a hair of thy head :—Go, says he, lifting up the fash, and opening his hand as he spoke, to let it escape ;—go, poor devil, get thee gone, why should I hurt thee ?—This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me.

I was but ten years old when this happened : but whether it was, that the action itself was more in unison to my nerves at that age of pity, which instantly set my whole frame into one vibration of most pleasurable sensation ;—or how far the manner and expression of it might go towards it ;—or in what degree, or by what secret magic,———a tone of voice, and harmony of movement, attuned by mercy, might find a passage to my heart, I know not ;——this I know, that the lesson of universal good-will then taught and imprinted by my uncle *Toby*, has never since been worn out of my mind : And though I would not depreciate what the study of the *Literæ humaniores*, at the university, have done for me in that respect, or discredit the other helps of an expensive education bestowed upon me, both at home and abroad since ;——yet I often think that I owe one half of my philanthropy to that one accidental impression.

This is to serve for parents and governors instead of a whole volume upon the subject.

I could not give the reader this stroke in my uncle *Toby's* picture, by the instrument with which I drew the other parts of it ;—that taking in no more than

the mere HOBBY-HORSICAL likenesses ;——this is a part of his moral character. My father, in this patient endurance of wrongs, which I mention, was very different, as the reader must long ago have noted ; he had a much more acute and quick sensibility of nature, attended with a little foreness of temper : Though this never transported him to any thing which looked like malignancy ;——yet in the little rubs and vexations of life, 'twas apt to show itself in a drollish and witty kind of peevishness :——He was, however, frank and generous in his nature ;——at all times open to conviction ; and in the little ebullitions of this subacid humour towards others, but particularly towards my uncle *Toby*, whom he truly loved,——he would feel more pain, ten times told (except in the affair of my aunt *Dinah*, or where an hypothesis was concerned) than what he ever gave.

The characters of the two brothers, in this view of them, reflected light upon each other, and appeared with great advantage in this affair which rose about *Stevinus*.

I need not tell the reader, if he keeps a HOBBY-HORSE,——that a man's HOBBY-HORSE is as tender a part as he has about him ; and that these unprovoked strokes at my uncle *Toby's*, could not be unfelt by him,——No :——as I said above, my uncle *Toby* did feel them, and very sensibly too.

Pray, Sir, what said he ?——How did he behave ?——O, Sir !——it was great : For as soon as my father had done insulting his HOBBY-HORSE,——he turned his head without the least emotion, from Dr. *Slop*, to whom he was addressing his discourse, and look-

ing up into my father's face, with a countenance spread over with so much good nature ;—so placid ;—so fraternal ;——so inexpressibly tender towards him :——it penetrated my father to his heart : He rose up hastily from his chair, and seizing hold of both my uncle *Toby's* hands as he spoke :—Brother *Toby*, said he,—I beg thy pardon ;—forgive, I pray thee, this rash humour which my mother gave me.—My dear, dear brother, answered my uncle *Toby*, rising up by my father's help, say no more about it ;—you are heartily welcome, had it been ten times as much, brother.—But 'tis ungenerous, replied my father, to hurt any man ;——a brother worse ;—but to hurt a brother of such gentle manners,——so unprovoking,——and so unresenting ;—'tis base :——By Heaven, 'tis cowardly.—You are heartily welcome, brother, quoth my uncle *Toby*,—had it been fifty times as much.—Besides, what have I to do, my dear *Toby*, cried my father, either with your amusements or your pleasures, unless it was in my power (which it is not) to increase their measure ?

——Brother *Shandy*, answered my uncle *Toby*, looking wistfully in his face,——you are much mistaken in this point :——for you do increase my pleasure very much, in begetting children for the *Shandy* family at your time of life.—But, by that, Sir, quoth Dr. *Slop*, Mr. *Shandy* increases his own.—Not a jot, quoth my father.

CHAP. XIII.

MY brother does it, quoth my uncle *Toby*, out of principle.—In a family way, I suppose, quoth Dr. *Slop*.—Pshaw!—said my father,—’tis not worth talking of.

CHAP. XIV.

AT the end of the last chapter, my father and my uncle *Toby* were left both standing, like *Brutus* and *Cassius* at the close of the scene, making up their accounts.

As my father spoke the three last words,—he sat down;—my uncle *Toby* exactly followed his example; only, that before he took his chair, he rung the bell, to order Corporal *Trim*, who was in waiting, to step home for *Stevinus*; my uncle *Toby*’s house being no farther off than the opposite side of the way.

Some men would have dropped the subject of *Stevinus*;—but my uncle *Toby* had no resentment in his heart, and he went on with the subject, to show my father that he had none.

Your sudden appearance, Dr. *Slop*, quoth my uncle, resuming the discourse, instantly brought *Stevinus* into my head. (My father, you may be sure, did not offer to lay any more wagers upon *Stevinus*’s head.)—Because, continued my uncle *Toby*, the celebrated sailing chariot, which belonged to Prince *Maurice*, and was of such wonderful contrivance and velocity, as to carry half a dozen people thirty German miles,

in I don't know how few minutes,—was invented by *Stevinus*, that great mathematician and engineer.

You might have spared your servant the trouble, quoth Dr. *Slop* (as the fellow is lame) of going for *Stevinus's* account of it; because in my return from *Leyden* through the *Hague*, I walked as far as *Schevling*, which is two long miles, on purpose to take a view of it.

That's nothing, replied my uncle *Toby*, to what the learned *Peireskius* did, who walked a matter of five hundred miles, reckoning from *Paris* to *Schevling*, and from *Schevling* to *Paris* back again, in order to see it,—and nothing else.

Some men cannot bear to be out-gone.

The more fool *Peireskius*, replied Dr. *Slop*. But mark, 'twas out of no contempt of *Peireskius* at all;—but that *Peireskius's* indefatigable labour in trudging so far on foot, out of love for the sciences, reduced the exploit of Dr. *Slop*, in that affair, to nothing:—the more fool *Peireskius*, said he again.—Why so?—replied my father, taking his brother's part, not only to make reparation as fast as he could for the insult he had given him, which sat still upon my father's mind;—but partly that my father began really to interest himself in the discourse.—Why so?—said he. Why is *Peireskius*, or any man else, to be abused for an appetite for that, or any other morsel of sound knowledge? For notwithstanding I know nothing of the chariot in question, continued he, the inventor of it must have had a very mechanical head: and though I cannot guess upon what principles of philosophy he has achieved it;—yet certainly his

machine has been constructed upon solid ones, be they what they will, or it could not have answered at the rate my brother mentions.

It answered, replied my uncle *Toby*, as well, if not better; for, as *Peireskius* elegantly expresses it, speaking of the velocity of its motion, *Tam citus erat, quam erat ventus*: which, unless I have forgot my Latin, is, *that it was as swift as the wind itself*.

But pray, Dr. *Slop*, quoth my father, interrupting my uncle (though not without begging pardon for it, at the same time), upon what principles was this self-same chariot set a-going?—Upon very pretty principles to be sure, replied Dr. *Slop*:—And I have often wondered, continued he, evading the question, why none of our gentry, who lived upon large plains like this of ours—(especially they whose wives are not past child-bearing), attempt nothing of this kind; for it would not only be infinitely expeditious upon sudden calls, to which the sex is subject,—if the wind only served,—but would be excellent good husbandry to make use of the winds, which cost nothing, and which eat nothing, rather than horses, which (the devil take 'em) both cost and eat a great deal.

For that very reason, replied my father, “because “ they cost nothing, and because they eat nothing,” —the scheme is bad;—it is the consumption of our products, as well as the manufactures of them, which gives bread to the hungry, circulates trade—brings in money, and supports the value of our lands;—and though, I own, if I was a Prince, I would generously recompense the scientific head which brought

forth such contrivances;—yet I would as peremptorily suppress the use of them.

My father here had got into his element,—and was going on as prosperously with his dissertation upon trade, as my uncle *Toby* had before, upon his of fortification:—but to the loss of much sound knowledge, the destinies in the morning had decreed that no dissertation of any kind should be spun by my father that day;—for as he opened his mouth to begin the next sentence,

CHAP. XV.

IN popped Corporal *Trim* with *Stevinus*:—But 'twas too late,—all the discourse had been exhausted without him, and was running into a new channel.

—You may take the book home again, *Trim*, said my uncle *Toby*, nodding to him.

But prithee, Corporal, quoth my father, drolling, —look first into it, and see if thou canst spy aught of a sailing chariot in it.

Corporal *Trim*, by being in the service, had learned to obey,—and not to remonstrate;—so taking the book to a side-table, and running over the leaves; An' please your Honour, said *Trim*, I can see no such thing;—however, continued the Corporal, drolling a little in his turn, I'll make sure work of it, an' please your Honour;—so taking hold of the two covers of the book, one in each hand, and letting the leaves fall down, as he bent the covers back, he gave the book a good sound shake.

There is something fallen out, however, said

Trim, an please your Honour ;—but it is not a chariot, or any thing like one :—Prithee, Corporal, said my father, smiling, what is it then ?—I think, answered *Trim*, stooping to take it up, —'tis more like a sermon,—for it begins with a text of scripture, and the chapter and verse :—and then goes on, not as a chariot, but like a sermon directly.

The company smiled.

I cannot conceive how it is possible, quoth my uncle *Toby*, for such a thing as a sermon to have got into my *Stevinus*.

I think 'tis a sermon, replied *Trim* ;—but if it please your Honours, as it is a fair hand, I will read you a page ;—for *Trim*, you must know, loved to hear himself read almost as well as talk.

I have ever a strong propensity, said my father, to look into things which cross my way by such strange fatalities as these ;—and as we have nothing better to do, at least till *Obadiab* gets back, I shall be obliged to you, brother, if Dr. *Slop* has no objection to it, to order the Corporal to give us a page or two of it,—if he is as able to do it, as he seems willing. An' please your Honour, quoth *Trim*, I officiated two whole campaigns, in *Flanders*, as clerk to the chaplain of the regiment.—He can read it, quoth my uncle *Toby*, as well as I can.—*Trim*, I assure you was the best scholar in my company, and should have had the next halbert, but for the poor fellow's misfortune. Corporal *Trim* laid his hand upon his heart, and made an humble bow to his master ;—then laying down his hat upon the floor, and taking up the sermon in his left hand, in order

to have his right at liberty,—he advanced, nothing doubting, into the middle of the room, where he could best see, and be best seen by his audience.

CHAP. XVI.

——If you have any objection,—said my father, addressing himself to Dr. *Slop*. Not in the least, replied Dr. *Slop*—for it does not appear on which side of the question it is wrote ;—it may be a composition of a divine of our church, as well as yours,——so that we run equal risks.——'Tis wrote upon neither side, quoth *Trim*, for 'tis only upon *Conscience*, an' please your Honours.

Trim's reason put his audience into good humour, all but Dr. *Slop*, who turning his head about towards *Trim*, looked a little angry.

Begin, *Trim*,—and read distinctly, quoth my father.—I will, an' please your Honour, replied the Corporal, making a bow, and bespeaking attention with a slight movement of his right hand.

CHAP. XVII.

——But before the Corporal begins, I must first give you a description of his attitude ;—otherwise he will naturally stand represented, by your imagination, in an uneasy posture,—stiff,—perpendicular,—dividing the weight of his body equally upon both legs ;—his eye fixed, as if on duty ;—his look determined,—clenching the sermon in his left hand, like his firelock.—In a word, you would

be apt to paint *Trim*, as if he was standing in his platoon ready for action.—His attitude was as unlike all this as you can conceive.

He stood before them with his body swayed, and bent forwards just so far, as to make an angle of 85 degrees and a half upon the plane of the horizon ; —which sound orators, to whom I address this, know very well to be the true persuasive angle of incidence ;—in any other angle you may talk and preach—'tis certain ;—and it is done every day ; —but with what effect, I leave the world to judge.

The necessity of this precise angle of 85 degrees and a half to a mathematical exactness, —does it not show us, by the way, how the arts and sciences mutually befriend each other ?

How the duce Corporal *Trim*, who knew not so much as an acute angle from an obtuse one, came to hit it so exactly ;—or whether it was chance or nature, or good sense or imitation, &c. shall be commented upon in that part of the cyclopædia of arts and sciences, where the instrumental parts of the eloquence of the senate, the pulpit, and the bar, the coffee-house, the bed-chamber, and fire-side, fall under consideration.

He stood,—for I repeat it, to take the picture of him in at one view, with his body swayed, and somewhat bent forwards,—his right leg from under him, sustaining seven-eighths of his whole weight ;—the foot of his left leg, the defect of which was no disadvantage to his attitude, advanced a little,—not laterally, nor forwards, but in a line betwixt them,—his knee bent, but that not vio-

lently,—but so as to fall within the limits of the line of beauty ;—and I add, of the line of science too ;—for consider it had one eighth part of his body to bear up ;—so that in this case the position of the leg is determined,——because the foot could be no farther advanced, or the knee more bent, than what would allow him mechanically to receive an eighth part of his whole weight under it, and to carry it too.

☞ This I recommend to painters ;—need I add, —to orators !——I think not ; for unless they practice it,——they must fall upon their noses.

So much for Corporal *Trim*'s body and legs.—He held the sermon loosely, not carelessly, in his left hand, raised something above his stomach, and detached a little from his breast ;—his right arm falling negligently by his side, as nature and the laws of gravity ordered it,——but with the palm of it open and turned towards his audience, ready to aid the sentiment in case it stood in need.

Corporal *Trim*'s eyes and the muscles of his face were in full harmony with the other parts of him ;—he looked frank,—unconstrained,—something assured,—but not bordering upon assurance.

Let not the critic ask how Corporal *Trim* could come by all this.—I've told him it should be explained ;—but so he stood before my father, my uncle *Toby*, and Dr. *Slop*,——so swayed his body, so contrasted his limbs, and with such an oratorical sweep throughout the whole figure,—a statuary might have modelled from it ;—nay, I doubt whe-

ther the oldest Fellow of a College,—or the *Hebrew* Professor himself, could have mended it.

Trim made a bow, and read as follows :

The SERMON.

HEBREWS xiii. 18.

———*For we trust we have a good Conscience.*

“**T**RUST!——Trust we have a good conscience!”

[Certainly, *Trim*, quoth my father, interrupting him, you give that sentence a very improper accent; for you curl up your nose, man, and read it with such a sneering tone, as if the Parson was going to abuse the Apostle.

He is, an’ please your Honour, replied *Trim*.
—Pugh! said my father, smiling.

Sir, quoth Dr. *Slop*, *Trim* is certainly in the right; for the writer (who I perceive is a Protestant) by the snappish manner in which he takes up the apostle, is certainly going to abuse him; if this treatment of him has not done it already. But from whence, replied my father, have you concluded so soon, Dr. *Slop*, that the writer is of our church?—for aught I can see yet, he may be of any church.—Because, answered Dr. *Slop*, if he was of ours,—he durst no more take such a license,—than a bear by his beard:—If, in our communion, Sir, a man was to insult an apostle,—a saint,—or even the pairing of a saint’s nail,—he would have

his eyes scratched out.—What, by the saint, quoth my uncle *Toby*.—No, replied Dr. *Slop*, he would have an old house over his head.—Pray, is the Inquisition an ancient building, answered my uncle *Toby*, or is it a modern one.—I know nothing of architecture, replied Dr. *Slop*.—An' please your Honours, quoth *Trim*, the Inquisition is the vilest —Prithee spare thy description, *Trim*, I hate the very name of it, said my father. No matter for that, answered Dr. *Slop*, it has its uses; for though I am no great advocate for it, yet, in such a case as this, he would soon be taught better manners; and I can tell him, if he went on at that rate, would be flung into the Inquisition for his pains.—God help him then, quoth my uncle *Toby*. Amen, added *Trim*; for Heaven above knows, I have a poor brother who has been fourteen years a captive in it.—I never heard one word of it before, said my uncle *Toby*, hastily:—How came he there, *Trim*?—O, Sir! the story will make your heart bleed,—as it has made mine a thousand times;—but it is too long to be told now; your Honour shall hear it from first to last some day when I am working beside you in our fortifications:—But the short of the story is this;—That my brother *Tom* went over a servant to *Lisbon*,—and then married a Jew's widow, who kept a small shop, and sold saufages, which somehow or other was the cause of his being taken in the middle of the night out of his bed, where he was lying with his wife and two small children, and carried directly to the Inquisition, where, God help him, continued *Trim*, fetching a

figh from the bottom of his heart,—the poor honest lad lies confined at this hour: he was as honest a soul, added *Trim* (pulling out his handkerchief), as ever blood warmed.——

—The tears trickled down *Trim*'s cheeks faster than he could well wipe them away.—A dead silence in the room ensued for some minutes.—Certain proof of pity.

Come, *Trim*, quoth my father, after he saw the poor fellow's grief had got a little vent,—read on,—and put this melancholy story out of thy head:—— I grieve that I interrupted thee; but prithee begin the sermon again;—for if the first sentence in it is matter of abuse as thou sayest, I have a great desire to know what kind of provocation the apostle has given.

Corporal *Trim* wiped his face, and returned his handkerchief into his pocket, and, making a bow as he did it,—he began again.]

The SERMON.

HEBREWS xiii. 18.

———*For we trust we have a good Conscience.*

“**T**RUST! trust we have a good conscience!
 “ Surely, if there is any thing in this life which a
 “ man may depend upon, and to the knowledge of
 “ which he is capable of arriving upon the most in-
 “ disputable evidence, it must be this very thing,
 “ whether he has a good conscience or no.”

[I am positive I am right, quoth Dr. *Slop.*]

“ If a man thinks at all, he cannot well be a
“ stranger to the true state of this account ;—he
“ must be privy to his own thoughts and desires ;
“ —he must remember his past pursuits, and know
“ certainly the true springs and motives which, in
“ general, have governed the actions of his life.”

[I defy him, without an assistant, quoth Dr. *Slop.*]

“ In other matters we may be deceived by false
“ appearances ; and, as the wise man complains,
“ *hardly do we guess aright at the things that are upon*
“ *the earth, and with labour do we find the things that*
“ *are before us.* But here the mind has all the evi-
“ dence and facts within herself ;—is conscious of
“ the web she has wove ;—knows its texture and
“ fineness, and the exact share which every passion
“ has had in working upon the several designs
“ which virtue or vice has planned before her.”

[The language is good, and I declare *Trim* reads very well, quoth my father.]

“ Now,—as conscience is nothing else but the
“ knowledge which the mind has within herself of
“ this ; and the judgment, either of approbation or
“ censure, which it unavoidably makes upon the
“ successive actions of our lives ; ’tis plain, you will
“ say, from the very terms of the proposition,—
“ whenever this inward testimony goes against a
“ man, and he stands self-accused, that he must
“ necessarily be a guilty man.—And, on the con-
“ trary, when the report is favourable on his side,
“ and his heart condemns him not ;—that it is
“ not a matter of *trust*, as the apostle intimates,

“ but a matter of *certainty* and fact, that the conscience is good, and that the man must be good also.”

[Then the apostle is altogether in the wrong, I suppose, quoth Dr. *Slop*, and the Protestant divine is in the right?—Sir, have patience, replied my father, for I think it will presently appear that St. *Paul* and the Protestant divine are both of an opinion.—As nearly so, quoth Dr. *Slop*, as east is to west;—but this, continued he, lifting both hands, comes from the liberty of the press.

It is no more, at the worst, replied my uncle *Toby*, than the liberty of the pulpit; for it does not appear that the sermon is printed, or ever likely to be.

Go on, *Trim*, quoth my father.]

“ At first sight this may seem to be a true state of the case; and I make no doubt but the knowledge of right and wrong is so truly impressed upon the mind of man,—that did no such thing ever happen, as that the conscience of a man, by long habits of sin, might (as the scripture assures it may) insensibly become hard;—and, like some tender parts of his body, by much stress and continual hard usage, lose by degrees that nice sense and perception with which God and nature endowed it:—Did this never happen;—or was it certain that self-love could never hang the least bias upon the judgment;—or that the little interests below could rise up and perplex the faculties of our upper regions, and encompass them about with clouds and thick darkness;—Could no

“ such thing as favour and affection enter this sacred Court ;—Did WIT disdain to take a bribe in it ;—or was ashamed to show its face as an advocate for an unwarrantable enjoyment : Or, lastly, were we assured that INTEREST stood always unconcerned whilst the cause was hearing—and that Passion never got in to the judgment-seat, and pronounced sentence in the stead of Reason, which is supposed always to preside and determine upon the case :—Was this truly so, as the objection must suppose ;—no doubt then the religious and moral state of a man would be exactly what he himself esteemed it ;—and the guilt or innocence of every man’s life could be known, in general, by no better measure, than the degrees of his own approbation and censure.

“ I own, in one case, whenever a man’s conscience does accuse him (as it seldom errs on that side) that he is guilty ; and, unless in melancholy and hypocondriac cases, we may safely pronounce upon it, that there is always sufficient grounds for the accusation.

“ But the converse of the proposition will not hold true ;—namely, that whenever there is guilt, the conscience must accuse ; and if it does not, that a man is therefore innocent.—This is not fact.—So that the common consolation which some good Christian or other is hourly administering to himself,—that he thanks God his mind does not misgive him ; and that, consequently, he has a good conscience, because he hath a quiet one,—is fallacious ;—and as current

“ as the inference is, and as infallible as the rule
“ appears at first sight, yet when you look nearer
“ to it, and try the truth of this rule upon plain
“ facts,—you see it liable to so much error from a
“ false application;—the principle upon which it
“ goes so often perverted;—the whole force of it
“ lost, and sometimes so vilely cast away, that it is
“ painful to produce the common examples from
“ human life, which confirm the account.

“ A man shall be vicious and utterly debauched
“ in his principles;—exceptionable in his conduct
“ to the world;—shall live, shameless, in the open
“ commission of a sin which no reason or pretence
“ can justify,—a sin by which, contrary to all the
“ workings of humanity, he shall ruin for ever the
“ deluded partner of his guilt;—rob her of her
“ best dowry; and not only cover her own head
“ with dishonour,—but involve a whole virtuous fa-
“ mily in shame and sorrow for her sake. Surely,
“ you will think conscience must lead such a man a
“ troublesome life; he can have no rest night or
“ day from its reproaches.

“ Alas! CONSCIENCE had something else to do
“ all this time, than break in upon him: As *Elijah*
“ reproached the god *Baal*,—this domestic god *was*
“ *either talking, or pursuing, or was in a journey, or*
“ *peradventure he slept, and could not be awake.*

“ Perhaps HE was gone out in company with
“ HONOUR to fight a duel; to pay off some debt at
“ play,—or dirty annuity, the bargain of his lust:
“ —Perhaps CONSCIENCE all this time was engaged
“ at home, talking aloud against petty larceny, and

“executing vengeance upon some such puny crimes
“as his fortune and rank in life secured him against
“all temptation of committing; so that he lives as
“merrily”—[If he was of our church, though,
quoeth Dr. *Slop*, he could not]—“sleeps as sound-
“ly in his bed;—and at last meets death as uncon-
“cernedly,—perhaps much more so, than a much
“better man.”

[All this is impossible with us, quoeth Dr. *Slop*, turning to my father,—the case could not happen in our church.—It happens in ours, however, replied my father, but too often.—I own, quoeth Dr. *Slop* (struck a little with my father’s frank acknowledgment),—that a man in the *Romish* church may live as badly;—but then he cannot easily die so.—’Tis little matter, replied my father, with an air of indifference,—how a rascal dies.—I mean, answered Dr. *Slop*, he would be denied the benefits of the last sacraments.—Pray how many have you in all, said my uncle *Toby*;—for I always forget?—Seven, answered Dr. *Slop*.—Humph!—said my uncle *Toby*;—though not accented as a note of acquiescence,—but as an interjection of that particular species of surprise, when a man, in looking into a drawer, finds more of a thing than he expected.—Humph! replied my uncle *Toby*.—Dr. *Slop*, who had an ear, understood my uncle *Toby* as well as if he had wrote a whole volume against the seven sacraments.—Humph! replied Dr. *Slop*, stating my uncle *Toby*’s argument over again to him)
—Why, Sir, are there not seven cardinal virtues?
—Seven mortal sins?—Seven golden candle-

sticks?—Seven heavens?—’Tis more than I know, replied my uncle *Toby*.—Are there not seven wonders of the world?—Seven days of the creation?—Seven planets?—Seven plagues?—That they are, quoth my father with a most affected gravity. But prithee, continued he, go on with the rest of thy characters, *Trim*.]

“ Another is fordid, unmerciful,” (here *Trim* waved his right hand) “ a strait-hearted, selfish wretch, incapable either of private friendship or public spirit. Take notice how he passes by the widow and orphan in their distress, and sees all the miseries incident to human life without a sigh or a prayer.” [An’ please your Honours, cried *Trim*, I think this is a viler man than the other.]

“ Shall not conscience rise up and sting him on such occasions?—No; thank God there is no occasion? *I pay every man his own;—I have no fornication to answer to my conscience;—no faithless vows or promises to make up;—I have debauched no man’s wife or child; thank God, I am not as other men, adulterers, unjust, or even as this libertine, who stands before me.*

“ A third is crafty and designing in his nature. View his whole life;—’tis nothing but a cunning contexture of dark arts and unequitable subterfuges, basely to defeat the true intent of all laws, —plain-dealing, and the safe enjoyment of our several properties.—You will see such a one working out a frame of little designs upon the ignorance and perplexities of the poor and needy man; —shall raise a fortune upon the inexperience of

“ a youth, or the unsuspecting temper of his friend,
“ who would have trusted him with his life.

“ When old age comes on, and repentance calls
“ him to look back upon this black account, and
“ state it over again with his conscience—CON-
“ SCIENCE looks into the STATUTES AT LARGE ;—
“ finds no express law broken by what he has done ;
“ perceives no penalty or forfeiture of goods and
“ chattels incurred ;—sees no scourge waving over
“ his head, or prison opening its gates upon him :
“ —What is there to affright his conscience ?—
“ Conscience has got safely entrenched behind the
“ Letter of the Law ; sits there invulnerable, forti-
“ fied with CASES and REPORTS so strongly on all
“ sides,——that it is not preaching can dispossess it
“ of its hold.”

[Here Corporal *Trim* and my uncle *Toby* exchanged looks with each other.—Aye,—aye, *Trim* ! quoth my uncle *Toby*, shaking his head,—these are but sorry fortifications, *Trim*.——O ! very poor work, answered *Trim*, to what your Honour and I make of it.——The character of this last man, said Dr. *Slop*, interrupting *Trim*, is more detestable than all the rest ;——and seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you :——Amongst us, a man’s conscience could not possibly continue so long blinded ;——three times in a year, at least, he must go to confession.—Will that restore it to sight ? quoth my uncle *Toby*.—Go on, *Trim*, quoth my father, or *Obadiah* will have got back before thou hast got to the end of thy sermon.—’Tis a very short

one, replied *Trim*.—I wish it was longer, quoth my uncle *Toby*, for I like it hugely.—*Trim* went on.]

“ A fourth man shall want even this refuge ;—
“ shall break through all their ceremony of slow chicanery ;—scorns the doubtful workings of secret plots and cautious trains to bring about his purpose :—See the barefaced villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders !—Horrid !—But indeed much better was not to be expected, in the present case—the poor man was in the dark !—his priest had got the keeping of his conscience ;—and all he would let him know of it, was, That he must believe in the Pope ;—go to Mass ;—cross himself ;—tell his beads ;—be a good Catholic, and that this, in all conscience, was enough to carry him to heaven.—What—if he perjures !—Why,—he had a mental reservation in it.—But if he is so wicked and abandoned a wretch as you represent him ;—if he robs,—if he stabs, will not conscience, on every such act, receive a wound itself ?—Aye,—but the man has carried it to confession ;—the wound digests there, and will do well enough, and in a short time be quite healed up by absolution. O Popery ! what hast thou to answer for ?—when, not content with the too many natural and fatal ways, through which the heart of man is every day thus treacherous to itself above all things,—thou hast wilfully set open the wide gate of deceit before the face of this unwary traveller, too apt, God knows, to go astray of himself ; and confidently speak peace to himself, when there is no peace ?

“ Of this, the common instances which I have
“ drawn out of life, are too notorious to require
“ much evidence. If any man doubts the reality
“ of them, or thinks it impossible for a man to be
“ such a bubble to himself,—I must refer him a mo-
“ ment to his own reflections, and will then ven-
“ ture to trust my appeal with his own heart.

“ Let him consider in how different a degree of
“ detestation, numbers of wicked actions stand *there*,
“ though equally bad and vicious in their own na-
“ tures;—he will soon find, that such of them as
“ strong inclination and custom have prompted him
“ to commit, are generally dressed out and painted
“ with all the false beauties which a soft and a flat-
“ tering hand can give them;—and that the others,
“ to which he feels no propensity, appear, at once,
“ naked and deformed, surrounded with all the true
“ circumstances of folly and dishonour.

“ When *David* surprised *Saul* sleeping in the
“ cave, and cut off the skirt of his robe—we read
“ his heart smote him for what he had done:—
“ But in the matter of *Uriah*, where a faithful and
“ gallant servant, whom he ought to have loved and
“ honoured, fell to make way for his lust,—where
“ conscience had so much greater reason to take the
“ alarm, his heart smote him not. A whole year
“ had almost passed from the first commission of
“ that crime, to the time *Nathan* was sent to re-
“ prove him; and we read not once of the least
“ sorrow or compunction of heart which he testified,
“ during all that time, for what he had done.

“ Thus conscience, this once able monitor,—

“ placed on high as a judge within us, and intend-
 “ ed by our Maker as a just and equitable one too,
 “ —by an unhappy train of causes and impedi-
 “ ments, takes often such imperfect cognizance of
 “ what passes,—does its office so negligently,—
 “ sometimes so corruptly,—that it is not to be
 “ trusted alone; and therefore we find there is a
 “ necessity, an absolute necessity, of joining another
 “ principle with it to aid, if not govern, its deter-
 “ minations.

“ So that if you would form a just judgment of
 “ what is of infinite importance to you not to be
 “ misled in,—namely, in what degree of real merit
 “ you stand either as an honest man, an useful ci-
 “ tizen, a faithful subject to your king, or a good
 “ servant to your God,—call in religion and mora-
 “ lity.—Look,—what is written in the law of
 “ God?—How readest thou?—Consult calm reason
 “ and the unchangeable obligations of justice and
 “ truth;—what say they?

“ Let CONSCIENCE determine the matter upon
 “ these reports;—and then if thy heart condemns
 “ thee not, which is the case the apostle supposes,
 “ —the rule will be infallible;”—[Here Dr.
Slop fell asleep]—“ *thou wilt have confidence towards*
 “ *God*;—that is, have just grounds to believe the
 “ judgment thou hast past upon thyself, is the judg-
 “ ment of God; and nothing else but an anticipa-
 “ tion of that righteous sentence which will be pro-
 “ nounced upon thee hereafter by that Being, to
 “ whom thou art finally to give an account of thy
 “ actions.

“ *Blessed is the man*, indeed, then, as the author
 “ of the book of *Ecclesiasticus* expresses it, *who is*
 “ *not pricked with the multitude of his sins*: *Blessed is*
 “ *the man whose heart hath not condemned him*; *whether*
 “ *he be rich, or whether he be poor, if he have a*
 “ *good heart* (a heart thus guided and informed) *he*
 “ *shall at all times rejoice in a cheerful countenance*; *his*
 “ *mind shall tell him more than seven watchmen that*
 “ *sit above upon a tower on high.*”——[A tower has
 no strength, quoth my uncle *Toby*, unless ’tis flank’d.]
 “ In the drakest doubts it shall conduct him safer
 “ than a thousand casuists, and give the state he
 “ lives in, a better security for his behaviour than
 “ all the clauses and restrictions put together, which
 “ law-makers are forced to multiply:——*Forced*, I
 “ say, as things stand; human laws not being a
 “ matter of original choice, but of pure necessity,
 “ brought in to fence against the mischievous ef-
 “ fects of those consciences which are no law unto
 “ themselves; well intending, by the many provi-
 “ sions made,——that in all such corrupt and mis-
 “ guided cases, where principles and the checks of
 “ conscience will not make us upright,——to sup-
 “ ply their force, and, by the terrors of gaols and
 “ halters, oblige us to it.”

[I see plainly, said my father, that this sermon
 has been composed to be preached at the Temple,—
 or at some Assize.—I like the reasoning,—and am
 sorry that Dr. *Stop* has fallen asleep before the time
 of his conviction:——for it is now clear, that the
 Parson, as I thought at first, never insulted St. *Paul*
 in the least;—nor has there been, brother, the least

difference between them.—A great matter, if they had differed, replied my uncle *Toby*,—the best friends in the world may differ sometimes.—True,—brother *Toby*, quoth my father, shaking hands with him,—we'll fill our pipes, brother, and then *Trim* shall go on.

Well,—what dost thou think of it? said my father, speaking to Corporal *Trim*, as he reached his tobacco-box.

I think, answered the Corporal, that the seven watchmen upon the tower, who, I suppose, are all centinels there,—are more, an' please your Honour, than were necessary;—and, to go on at that rate, would harass a regiment all to pieces, which a commanding officer, who loves his men, will never do, if he can help it, because two centinels, added the Corporal, are as good as twenty.—I have been a commanding officer myself in the *Corps de Garde* a hundred times, continued *Trim*, rising an inch higher in his figure as he spoke;—and all the time I had the honour to serve his Majesty King *William*, in relieving the most considerable posts, I never left more than two in my life.—Very right, *Trim*, quoth my uncle *Toby*;—but you do not consider, *Trim*, that the towers, in *Solomon's* days, were not such things as our bastions, flanked and defended by other works;—this, *Trim*, was an invention since *Solomon's* death; nor had they horn-works, or ravelins before the curtain, in his time;—or such a fossé as we make, with a cuvette in the middle of it, and with covered-ways and counterscarps pallisadoed along it, to guard against a *Coup de main*:—

So that the seven men upon the tower were a party, I dare say, from the *Corps de Garde*, set there, not only to look out, but to defend it.—They could be no more, an' please your Honour, than a Corporal's Guard.—My father smiled inwardly, but not outwardly;—the subject between my uncle *Toby* and Corporal *Trim* being rather too serious, considering what had happened, to make a jest of.—So, putting his pipe into his mouth, which he had just lighted, —he contented himself with ordering *Trim* to read on.—He read on as follows]:

“ To have the fear of God before our eyes, and,
“ in our mutual dealings with each other, to govern
“ our actions by the eternal measures of right and
“ wrong :—The first of these will comprehend the
“ duties of religion;—the second, those of mo-
“ rality ; which are so inseparably connected toge-
“ ther, that you cannot divide these two *tables*, even
“ in imagination (though the attempt is often made
“ in practice), without breaking and mutually de-
“ stroying them both.

“ I said, the attempt is often made ; and so it is ;
“ —there being nothing more common than to see
“ a man, who has no sense at all of religion,—and
“ indeed has so much honesty as to pretend to none,
“ who would take it as the bitterest affront, should
“ you but hint at a suspicion of his moral character,
“ —or imagine he was not conscientiously just and
“ scrupulous to the uttermost mite.

“ When there is some appearance that it is so,—
“ though one is unwilling even to suspect the ap-
“ pearance of so amiable a virtue as moral honesty,

“ yet were we to look into the grounds of it, in
“ the present case, I am persuaded we should find
“ little reason to envy such a one the honour of his
“ motive.

“ Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses
“ upon the subject, it will be found to rest upon
“ no better foundation than either his interest, his
“ pride, his ease, or some such little and change-
“ able passion as will give us but small dependence
“ upon his actions in matters of great stress.

“ I will illustrate this by an example.

“ I know the banker I deal with, or the physician
“ I usually call in,”—[There is no need, cried Dr.
Slop (waking), to call in any physician in this case]
——“ to be neither of them men of much religion :
“ I hear them make a jest of it every day, and treat
“ all its functions with so much scorn, as to put the
“ matter past doubt. Well :—notwithstanding this,
“ I put my fortune into the hands of the one ;——
“ and what is dearer still to me, I trust my life to
“ the honest skill of the other.

“ Now let me examine what is my reason for this
“ great confidence.—Why, in the first place, I be-
“ lieve there is no probability that either of them
“ will employ the power I put into their hands to
“ my disadvantage :—I consider that honesty serves
“ the purposes of this life :—I know their success
“ in the world depends upon the fairness of their
“ characters.—In a word, I’m persuaded that they
“ cannot hurt me without hurting themselves more.

“ But put it otherwise, namely, that interest lay,
“ for once, on the other side ; that a case should,

“ happen, wherein the one, without stain to his reputation, could secrete my fortune, and leave me naked to the world;—or that the other could send me out of it, and enjoy an estate by my death, without dishonour to himself or his art:—In this case, what hold have I of either of them? —Religion, the strongest of all motives, is out of the question;—Interest, the next most powerful motive in the world, is strongly against me:—What have I left to cast into the opposite scale to balance this temptation?—Alas! I have nothing,—nothing but what is lighter than a bubble—I must lie at the mercy of HONOUR, or some such capricious principle—Strait security for two of my most valuable blessings—my property and my life!

“ As, therefore, we can have no dependence upon morality without religion:—so, on the other hand, there is nothing better to be expected from religion without morality;—nevertheless, 'tis no prodigy to see a man whose real moral character stands very low, who yet entertains the highest notion of himself, in the light of a religious man.

“ He shall not only be covetous, revengeful, implacable,—but even wanting in points of common honesty; yet, inasmuch as he talks aloud against the infidelity of the age,—is zealous for some points of religion,—goes twice a day to church,—attends the sacraments,—and amuses himself with a few instrumental parts of religion,—shall cheat his conscience into a judgment that, for this, he is a religious man, and has discharged truly his duty to God: And you will find that

“ such a man, through force of this delusion, gene-
 “ rally looks down with spiritual pride upon every
 “ other man who has less affectation of piety, though,
 “ perhaps, ten times more real honesty than him-
 “ self.

“ *This likewise is a sore evil under the sun* ; and, I
 “ believe, there is no one mistaken principle, which,
 “ for its time, has wrought more serious mischiefs.
 “ —For a general proof of this, examine the history
 “ of the *Romish* church ;” —[Well, what can you
 “ make of that ? cried Dr. *Slop*] —“ see what scenes of
 “ cruelty, murder, rapine, bloodshed,” —[They
 “ may thank their own obstinacy, cried Dr. *Slop*] —
 “ have all been sanctified by a religion not strictly
 “ governed by morality.

“ In how many kingdoms of the world” —[Here
Trim kept waving his right hand from the sermon to
 the extent of his arm, returning it backwards and
 forwards to the conclusion of the paragraph.]

“ In how many kingdoms of the world has the
 “ crusading sword of this misguided saint-errant,
 “ spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition ?
 “ —and, as he fought under the banners of a reli-
 “ gion which set him loose from justice and huma-
 “ nity, he showed none ; mercilessly trampled upon
 “ both ;—heard neither the cries of the unfortunate,
 “ nor pitied their distresses.”

[I have been in many a battle, an’ please your Ho-
 nour, quoth *Trim*, fighting, but never in so melan-
 choly a one as this.—I would not have drawn a trig-
 ger in it against these poor souls,——to have been
 made a general officer.—Why ? what do you un-

derstand of the affair, said Dr. *Slop*, looking towards *Trim* with something more of contempt than the Corporal's honest heart deserved.—What do you know, friend, about this battle you talk of?—I know, replied *Trim*, that I never refused quarter in my life to any man who cried out for it;—but, to a woman or a child, continued *Trim*, before I would level my musket at them, I would lose my life a thousand times.—Here's a crown for thee, *Trim*, to drink with *Obadiab* to-night, quoth my uncle *Toby*, and I'll give *Obadiab* another too.—God bless your Honour, replied *Trim*,—I had rather these poor women and children had it. Thou art an honest fellow, quoth my uncle *Toby*.—My father nodded his head,—as much as to say,—and so he is.

But prithee, *Trim*, said my father, make an end, for I see thou hast but a leaf or two left.

Corporal *Trim* read on.]

“ If the testimony of past centuries in this matter
“ is not sufficient,—consider at this instant, how
“ the votaries of that religion are every day thinking
“ to do service and honour to God, by actions which
“ are a dishonour and scandal to themselves.

“ To be convinced of this, go with me for a moment into the prisons of the Inquisition.” [God help my poor brother *Tom*.]—“ Behold *Religion*, with
“ *Mercy* and *Justice* chained down under her feet,—
“ there sitting ghastly upon a black tribunal, propped up with racks and instruments of torment.
“ Hark!—hark! what a piteous groan!”—[Here *Trim*'s face turned as pale as ashes] “ See the melancholy wretch who uttered it”—[Here the tears

began to trickle down.]—"just brought forth to undergo the anguish of a mock trial, and endure the utmost pains that a studied system of cruelty has been able to invent."—[D——n them all, quoth *Trim*, his colour returning into his face as red as blood.]—"Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors,—his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement,"—[Oh! 'tis my brother, cried poor *Trim*, in a most passionate exclamation, dropping the sermon upon the ground, and clapping his hands together—I fear 'tis poor *Tom*. My father's and my uncle *Toby*'s hearts yearned with sympathy upon the poor fellow's distress; even *Slop* himself acknowledged pity for him.—Why, *Trim*, said my father, this is not a history,—'tis a sermon thou art reading;—prithee begin the sentence again.]—"Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors,—his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement, you will see every nerve and muscle as it suffers.

"Observe the last movement of that horrid engine!"—[I would rather face a cannon, quoth *Trim*, stamping.]—"See what convulsions it has thrown him into!—Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies stretched,—what exquisite tortures he endures by it!"—[I hope 'tis not in *Portugal*.]—" 'Tis all nature can bear!—Good God! see how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon his trembling lips!" [I would not read another line of it, quoth *Trim*, for all this world;—I fear, an' please your Honours, all this is in *Portugal*, where my poor brother *Tom* is. I tell thee, *Trim*,

again, quoth my father, 'tis not an historical account, —'tis a description.—'Tis only a description, honest man, quoth *Slop*, there's not a word of truth in it.—That's another story, replied my father.—However, as *Trim* reads it with so much concern,—'tis cruelty to force him to go on with it.—Give me hold of the sermon, *Trim*,—I'll finish it for thee, and thou may'st go.—I must stay and hear it too, replied *Trim*, if your Honour will allow me ;—though I would not read it myself for a Colonel's pay.—Poor *Trim* ! quoth my uncle *Toby*. My father went on.]

“ —Consider the nature of the posture in which
 “ he now lies stretched, what exquisite torture he
 “ endures by it !—'Tis all nature can bear !—Good
 “ God ! See how it keeps his weary soul hanging
 “ upon his trembling lips,—willing to take its leave,
 “ —but not suffered to depart !—Behold the unhap-
 “ py wretch led back to his cell !”——[Then thank
 God, however, quoth *Trim*, they have not killed
 him.] “ See him dragged out of it again to meet the
 “ flames, and the insults in his last agonies, which
 “ this principle,—this principle, that there can be
 “ religion without mercy, has prepared for him.”—
 [Then, thank God,—he is dead, quoth *Trim*,—he
 is out of his pain,—and they have done their worst
 at him. O Sirs !—Hold your peace, *Trim*, said my
 father, going on with the sermon, lest *Trim* should
 incense Dr. *Slop*,—we shall never have done at this
 rate.]

“ The surest way to try the merit of any disputed
 “ notion is to trace down the consequences such a
 “ notion has produced, and compare them with the

“ spirit of Christianity ;—’tis the short and decisive
 “ rule which our Saviour hath left us, for these and
 “ such like cases, and it is worth a thousand argu-
 “ ments—*By their fruits ye shall know them.*

“ I will add no farther to the length of this ser-
 “ mon, than by two or three short and independent
 “ rules deducible from it.

“ *First*, Whenever a man talks loudly against reli-
 “ gion, always suspect that it is not his reason, but
 “ his passions, which have got the better of his
 “ CREED. A bad life and a good belief are disa-
 “ greeable and troublesome neighbours, and, were
 “ they separate, depend upon it ’tis for no other
 “ cause but quietness sake.

“ *Secondly*, When a man thus represented, tells
 “ you in any particular instance,—That such a thing
 “ goes against his conscience,—always believe he
 “ means exactly the same thing, as when he tells
 “ you such a thing goes *against* his stomach ;—a
 “ present want of appetite being generally the true
 “ cause of both.

“ In a word,—trust that man in nothing, who has
 “ not a CONSCIENCE in every thing.

“ And, in your own case, remember this plain
 “ distinction, a mistake in which has ruined thou-
 “ sands,—that your conscience is not a law :—No,
 “ God and reason made the law, and have placed
 “ conscience within you to determine ;—not like an
 “ *Asiatic* Cadi, according to the ebbs and flows of
 “ his own passions,—but like a *British* judge in this
 “ land of liberty and good sense, who makes no new

“law, but faithfully declares that law which he
“knows already written.”

F I N I S.

Thou hast read the sermon extremely well, *Trim*, quoth my father.—If he had spared his comments, replied Dr. *Slop*,—he would have read it much better.—I should have read it ten times better, Sir, answered *Trim*, but that my heart was so full. That was the very reason, *Trim*, replied my father, which has made thee read the sermon as well as thou hast done; and if the clergy of our church, continued my father, addressing himself to Dr. *Slop*, would take part in what they deliver, as deeply as this poor fellow has done,—as their compositions are fine,—[I deny it, quoth Dr. *Slop*]—I maintain it,—that the eloquence of our pulpits, with such subjects to inflame it, would be a model for the whole world:—But, alas! continued my father, and I own it, Sir, with sorrow, that, like *French* politicians in this respect, what they gain in the cabinet they lose in the field.—’Twere a pity, quoth my uncle, that this should be lost. I like the sermon well, replied my father,—’tis dramatic,—and there is something in that way of writing, when skilfully managed, which catches the attention. We preach much in that way with us, said Dr. *Slop*.—I know that very well, said my father,—but in a tone and manner which disgusted Dr. *Slop* full as much as his assent, simply, could have pleased him. But in this, added Dr. *Slop*, a little piqued,—

our sermons have greatly the advantage, that we never introduce any character into them below a patriarch, or a patriarch's wife, or a martyr, or a saint.—There are some very bad characters in this, however, said my father, and I do not think the sermon a jot the worse for 'em.—But pray, quoth my uncle *Toby*,—whose can this be?—How could it get into my *Stevinus*? A man must be as great a conjurer as *Stevinus*, said my father, to resolve the second question:—The first, I think, is not so difficult;—for, unless my judgment greatly deceives me,——I know the author; for 'tis wrote, certainly, by the parson of the parish.

The similitude of the style and manner of it, with those my father constantly had heard preached in his parish-church, was the ground of his conjecture,—proving it as strongly, as an argument *à priori* could prove such a thing to a philosophic mind, That it was *Yorick's*, and no one's else:—It was proved to be so, *à posteriori*, the day after, when *Yorick* sent a servant to my uncle *Toby's* house to inquire after it.

It seems that *Yorick*, who was inquisitive after all kinds of knowledge, had borrowed *Stevinus* of my uncle *Toby*, and had carelessly popped his sermon, as soon as he had made it, into the middle of *Stevinus*; and, by an act of forgetfulness, to which he was ever subject, he had sent *Stevinus* home, and his sermon to keep him company.

Ill-fated sermon! Thou wast lost, after this recovery of thee, a second time, dropped through an unsuspected fissure in thy master's pocket, down into a treacherous and a tattered lining,—trod deep into the dirt by the left hind-foot of his *Rosinante*, in-

humanly stepping upon thee as thou fallest; buried ten days in the mire,—raised up out of it by a beggar,—sold for a halfpenny to a parish-clerk,—transferred to his parson,—lost for ever to thy own, the remainder of his days,—nor restored to his restless MANES, till this very moment that I tell the world the story.

Can the reader believe, that this sermon of *Yorick's* was preached at an assize, in the cathedral of *York*, before a thousand witnesses, ready to give oath of it, by a certain prebendary of that church, and actually printed by him when he had done,—and within so short a space as two years and three months after *Yorick's* death?—*Yorick* indeed, was never better served in his life;—but it was a little hard to maltreat him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave.

However, as the gentleman who did it was in perfect charity with *Yorick*,—and, in conscious justice, printed but a few copies to give away,—and that I am told he could moreover have made as good a one himself, had he thought fit,—I declare I would not have published this anecdote to the world;—nor do I publish it with an intent to hurt his character and advancement in the church;—I leave that to others;—but I find myself impelled by two reasons, which I cannot withstand.

The first is, That in doing justice, I may give rest to *Yorick's* ghost;—which as the country-people, and some others, believe,—*still walks*.

The second reason is, That, by laying open this story to the world, I gain an opportunity of informa-

ing it,—That in case the character of parson *Yorick*, and this sample of his sermons, is liked,—there are now in the possession of the *Shandy* family, as many as will make a handsome volume, at the world's service,—and much good may they do it.

CHAP. XVIII.

OBADIAH gained the two crowns without dispute ; for he came in jingling, with all the instruments in the green baize bag we spoke of, flung across his body, just as Corporal *Trim* went out of the room.

It is now proper, I think, quoth Dr. *Slop* (clearing up his looks), as we are in a condition to be of some service to Mrs. *Shandy*, to send up stairs to know how she goes on.

I have ordered, answered my father, the old midwife to come down to us upon the least difficulty ;—for you must know, Dr. *Slop*, continued my father, with a perplexed kind of a smile upon his countenance, that by express treaty, solemnly ratified between me and my wife, you are no more than an auxiliary in this affair,—and not so much as that,——unless the lean old mother of a midwife above-stairs cannot do without you.—Women have their particular fancies,——and, in points of this nature, continued my father, where they bear the whole burden, and suffer so much acute pain for the advantage of our families, and the good of the species,——they claim a right of deciding, *en Soveraines*, in whose hands, and in what fashion, they choose to undergo it.

They are in the right of it,—quoth my uncle *Toby*. But, Sir, replied Dr. *Slop*, not taking notice of my uncle *Toby*'s opinion, but turning to my father,—they had better govern in other points ;—and a father of a family, who wished its perpetuity, in my opinion, had better exchange this prerogative with them, and give up some other rights in lieu of it.—I know not, quoth my father, answering a little too testily, to be quite dispassionate in what he said,—I know not, quoth he, what we have left to give up, in lieu of who shall bring our children into the world, unless that—of who shall beget them. One would almost give up any thing, replied Dr. *Slop*.—I beg your pardon,—answered my uncle *Toby*.—Sir, replied Dr. *Slop*, it would astonish you to know what improvements we have made of late years in all branches of obstetrical knowledge, but particularly in that one single point of the safe and expeditious extraction of the *fœtus*,—which has received such lights, that for my part (holding up his hands) I declare I wonder how the world has—I wish, quoth my uncle *Toby*, you had seen what prodigious armies we had in *Flanders*.

CHAP. XIX.

I HAVE dropped the curtain over this scene for a minute,—to remind you of one thing,—and to inform you of another.

What I have to inform you, comes, I own, a little out of its due course ;—for it should have been told a hundred and fifty pages ago, but that I fore-

saw then 'twould come in pat hereafter, and be of more advantage here than elsewhere.—Writers had need look before them, to keep up the spirit and connection of what they have in hand.

When these two things are done,—the curtain shall be drawn up again, and my uncle *Toby*, my father, and Dr. *Slop* shall go on with their discourse, without any more interruption.

First, then, the matter which I have to remind you of, is this ;—that from the specimens of singularity in my father's notions in the point of Christian names, and that other previous point thereto,—you was led, I think, into an opinion (and I am sure I said as much), that my father was a gentleman altogether as odd and whimsical in fifty other opinions. In truth, there was not a stage in the life of man, from the very first act of his begetting,—down to the lean and slippered pantaloon in his second childishness, but he had some favourite notion to himself, springing out of it, as sceptical, and as far out of the highway of thinking, as these two which have been explained.

—Mr. *Shandy*, my father, Sir, would see nothing in the light in which others placed it ;—he placed things in his own light ;—he would weigh nothing in common scales ;—no, he was too refined a researcher to lie open to so gross an imposition.—To come at the exact weight of things in the scientific steelyard, the fulcrum, he would say, should be almost invisible, to avoid all friction from popular tenets ;—without this the minutiae of philosophy, which would always turn the balance, will

have no weight at all. Knowledge, like matter, he would affirm, was divisible *in infinitum*;—that the grains and scruples were as much a part of it, as the gravitation of the whole world.—In a word, he would say, error was error,—no matter where it fell;—whether in a fraction,—or a pound,—’twas alike fatal to truth; and she was kept down at the bottom of her well, as inevitably by a mistake in the dust of a butterfly’s wing,—as in the disk of the sun, the moon, and all the stars of heaven put together.

He would often lament that it was for want of considering this properly, and of applying it skilfully to civil matters, as well as to speculative truths, that so many things in this world were out of joint;—that the political arch was giving way;—and that the very foundations of our excellent constitution, in church and state, were so fapped as estimators had reported.

You cry out, he would say, we are a ruined, undone people. Why? he would ask, making use of the sorites or syllogism of *Zeno* and *Chrysippus*, without knowing it belonged to them.—Why? why are we a ruined people?—Because we are corrupted.—Whence is it, dear Sir, that we are corrupted?—Because we are needy;—our poverty, and not our wills, consent.—And wherefore, he would add, are we needy?—From the neglect, he would answer, of our nee and our halfpence:—Our bank-notes, Sir, our guineas,—nay, our shillings, take care of themselves.

’Tis the same, he would say, throughout the whole

circle of the sciences :—the great, the established points of them, are not to be broke in upon.—The laws of nature will defend themselves ;—but error —(he would add, looking earnestly at my mother) —error, Sir, creeps in through the minute holes and small crevices which human nature leaves unguarded.

This turn of thinking in my father, is what I had to remind you of :—The point you are to be informed of, and which I have reserved for this place, is as follows :

Amongst the many and excellent reasons, with which my father had urged my mother to accept of Dr. *Slop*'s assistance preferably to that of the old woman,—there was one of a very singular nature ; which, when he had done arguing the matter with her as a Christian, and came to argue it over again with her as a philosopher, he had put his whole strength to, depending indeed upon it as his sheet-anchor.—It failed him ; though from no defect in the argument itself ; but that, do what he could, he was not able for his soul to make her comprehend the drift of it.—Curfed luck !—said he to himself, one afternoon, as he walked out of the room, after he had been stating it for an hour and a half to her, to no manner of purpose ;—Curfed luck ! said he, biting his lip as he shut the door,—for a man to be master of one of the finest chains of reasoning in nature,—and have a wife at the same time with such a head-piece, that he cannot hang up a single inference within-side of it, to save his soul from destruction.

This argument, though it was entirely lost upon my mother,—had more weight with him, than all his other arguments joined together:—I will therefore endeavour to do it justice,—and set it forth with all the perspicuity I am master of.

My father set out upon the strength of these two following axioms:

First, That an ounce of a man's own wit, was worth a ton of other people's: and,

Secondly (Which, by the by, was the ground-work of the first axiom,—though it comes last), That every man's wit must come from every man's own soul,—and no other body's.

Now, as it was plain to my father, that all souls were by nature equal,—and that the great difference between the most acute and the most obtuse understanding—was from no original sharpness or bluntness of one thinking substance above or below another,—but arose merely from the lucky or unlucky organization of the body, in that part where the soul principally took up her residence,—he had made it the subject of his inquiry to find out the identical place.

Now, from the best accounts he had been able to get of this matter, he was satisfied it could not be where *Des Cartes* had fixed it, upon the top of the pineal gland of the brain; which, as he philosophized, formed a cushion for her about the size of a marrow pea; though, to speak the truth, as so many nerves did terminate all in that one place,—'twas no bad conjecture;—and my father had certainly fallen with that great philosopher plumb into

the centre of the mistake, had it not been for my uncle *Toby*, who rescued him out of it, by a story he told of a *Walloon* officer at the battle of *Landen*, who had one part of his brain shot away by a musket-ball,—and another part of it taken out after by a *French* surgeon; and after all recovered, and did his duty very well without it.

If death, said my father, reasoning with himself, is nothing but the separation of the soul from the body;—and if it is true that people can walk about and do their business without brains,—then certes the soul does not inhabit there. Q. E. D.

As for that certain, very thin subtle and very fragrant juice which *Coglionissimo Borri*, the great *Milanese* physician, affirms, in a letter to *Bartholine*, to have discovered in the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the cerebellum, and which he likewise affirms to be the principal seat of the reasonable soul (for, you must know, in these later and more enlightened ages, there are two souls in every man living,—the one according to the great *Metheglingius*, being called the *Animus*, the other, the *Anima*);—as for the opinion, I say, of *Borri*,—my father could never subscribe to it by any means: the very idea of so noble, so refined, so immaterial, and so exalted a being as the *Anima*, or even the *Animus*, taking up her residence, and sitting dabbling, like a tadpole all day long, both summer and winter, in a puddle,—or in a liquid of any kind, how thick or thin soever, he would say, shocked his imagination; he would scarce give the doctrine a hearing.

What, therefore, seemed the least liable to objec-

tions, of any, was, that the chief sensorium, or head-quarters of the soul, and to which place all intelligences were referred, and from whence all her mandates were issued,—was in, or near, the cerebellum,—or rather somewhere about the *medulla oblongata*, wherein it was generally agreed by *Dutch* anatomists, that all the minute nerves from all the organs of the seven senses concentered, like streets and winding alleys, into a square.

So far there was nothing singular in my father's opinion ;——he had the best of philosophers, of all ages and climates, to go along with him.——But here he took a road of his own, setting up another *Shandean* hypothesis upon these corner-stones they had laid for him ;—and which said hypothesis equally stood its ground, whether the subtilty and fineness of the soul depended upon the temperature and clearness of the said liquor, or of the finer net-work and texture in the cerebellum itself ; which opinion he favoured.

He maintained, that next to the due care to be taken in the act of propagation of each individual, which required all the thought in the world, as it laid the foundation of this incomprehensible contexture, in which wit, memory, fancy, eloquence, and what is usually meant by the name of good natural parts, do consist ;—that, next to this and his Christian name, which were the two original and most efficacious causes of all ;—that the third cause, or rather what logicians call the *Causa sine qua non*, and without which all that was done was of no manner of significance,——was the preservation of this

delicate and fine-spun web, from the havock which was generally made in it by the violent compression and crush which the head was made to undergo, by the nonsensical method of bringing us into the world by that foremost.

———This requires explanation.

My father, who dipped into all kinds of books, upon looking into *Lithopædus Senonesis de Portu difficili* *, published by *Adrianus Smelvgot*, had found out, that the lax and pliable state of a child's head in parturition, the bones of the cranium having no sutures at that time, was such,——that by force of the woman's efforts which, in strong labour-pains, was equal, upon an average, to the weight of 470 pounds averdupois acting perpendicularly upon it;—it so happened, that in 49 instances out of 50, the said head was compressed and moulded into the shape of an oblong conical piece of dough, such as a pastry-cook generally rolls up in order to make a pie of.—Good God! cried my father, what havock and destruction must this make in the infinitely fine and tender texture of the cerebellum!——Or, if there is such a juice as *Borri* pretends,——is it not

* The author is here twice mistaken; for *Lithopædus* should be wrote thus, *Lithopædii Senonensis Icon*. The second mistake is, that this *Lithopædus* is not an author, but a drawing of a petrified child. The account of this, published by *Athosius* 1580, may be seen at the end of *Cordeus's* work in *Spæchius*. Mr. *Tristram Shandy* has been led into this error, either from seeing *Lithopædus's* name of late in a catalogue of learned writers in Dr. —, or by mistaking *Lithopædus* for *Trinecavillius*,——from the too great similitude of the names.

enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and motherly ?

But how great was his apprehension, when he farther understood, that this force acting upon the very vertex of the head, not only injured the brain itself or cerebrum,—but that it necessarily squeezed and propelled the cerebrum towards the cerebellum, which was the immediate seat of the understanding !——Angels and ministers of grace defend us ! cried my father,—can any soul withstand this shock ?——No wonder the intellectual web is so rent and tattered as we see it ; and that so many of our best heads are no better than a puzzled skein of silk,—all perplexity,—all confusion within-side.

But when my father read on, and was let into the secret, that when a child was turned topsyturvy, which was easy for an operator to do, and was extracted by the feet ;——that instead of the cerebrum being propelled towards the cerebellum, the cerebellum, on the contrary, was propelled simply towards the cerebrum, where it could do no manner of hurt :—By heavens ! cried he, the world is in conspiracy to drive out what little wit God has given us,—and the professors of the obstetric art are lifted into the same conspiracy.—What is it to me which end of my son comes foremost into the world, provided all goes right after, and his cerebellum escapes uncrushed ?

It is the nature of an hypothesis, when once a man has conceived it, that it assimilates every thing to itself, as proper nourishment ; and, from the first moment of your begetting it, it generally grows the

stronger by every thing you see, hear, read, or understand. This is of great use.

When my father was gone with this about a month, there was scarce a phenomenon of stupidity or of genius, which he could not readily solve by it;—it accounted for the eldest son being the greatest block-head in the family.—Poor devil, he would say,—he made way for the capacity of his younger brothers. —It unriddled the observations of drivellers and monstrous heads,—showing *à priori*, it could not be otherwise,——unless **** I don't know what. It wonderfully explained and accounted for the acumen of the *Asiatic* genius, and that sprightlier turn, and a more penetrating intuition of minds, in warmer climates; not from the loose and common-place solution of a clearer sky, and a more perpetual sunshine, &c. —which, for aught he knew, might as well rarefy and dilute the faculties of the soul into nothing, by one extreme,—as they are condensed in colder climates by the other;—but he traced the affair up to its spring-head;—showed that, in warmer climates, Nature had laid a lighter tax upon the fairest parts of the creation;—their pleasures more;—the necessity of their pains less, inasmuch that the pressure and resistance upon the vertex was so slight, that the whole organization of the cerebellum was preserved;—nay, he did not believe, in natural births, that so much as a single thread of the network was broke or displaced,—so that the soul might just act as she liked.

When my father had got so far,—what a blaze of light did the accounts of the *Cæsarian* section, and

of the towering geniuses who had come safe into the world by it, cast upon this hypothesis? Here you see, he would say, there was no injury done to the sensorium;—no pressure of the head against the pelvis;—no propulsion of the cerebrum towards the cerebellum, either by the *os pubis* on this side, or the *os coxygis* on that;—and pray, what were the happy consequences? Why, Sir, your *Julius Caesar*, who gave the operation a name;—and your *Hermes Trismegistus* who was born so before ever the operation had a name;—your *Scipio Africanus*; your *Manlius Torquatus*; our *Edward the Sixth*,—who, had he lived, would have done the same honour to the hypothesis.—These, and many more who figured high in the annals of fame,—all came *side-way* into the world.

The incision of the *abdomen* and *uterus* ran for six weeks together in my father's head;—he had read, and was satisfied, that wounds in the *epigastrium*, and those in the *matrix*, were not mortal;—so that the belly of the mother might be opened extremely well to give a passage to the child.—He mentioned the thing one afternoon to my mother, —merely as a matter of fact; but seeing her turn as pale as ashes at the very mention of it, as much as the operation flattered his hopes,—he thought it as well to say no more of it,—contenting himself with admiring,—what he thought was to no purpose to propose.

This was my father Mr. *Shandy's* hypothesis; concerning which I have only to add, that my brother *Bobby* did as great honour to it (whatever he did to

the family) as any one of the great heroes we spoke of: For happening not only to be christened, as I told you, but to be born too, when my father was at *Epsom*,—being moreover my mother's *first* child,—coming into the world with his head *foremost*,—and turning out afterwards a lad of wonderful flow parts,—my father spelt all these together into his opinion; and as he had failed at one end,—he was determined to try the other.

This was not to be expected from one of the sisterhood, who are not easily to be put out of their way,—and was therefore one of my father's great reasons in favour of a man of science, whom he could better deal with.

Of all men in the world, Dr. *Slop* was the fittest for my father's purpose;—for though his new-invented forceps was the armour he had proved, and what he maintained to be the safest instrument of deliverance, yet, it seems, he had scattered a word or two in his book, in favour of the very thing which ran in my father's fancy;—though not with a view to the soul's good in extracting by the feet, as was my father's system,—but for reasons merely obstruc-
tional.

This will account for the coalition betwixt my father and Dr. *Slop*, in the ensuing discourse, which went a little hard against my uncle *Toby*.—In what manner a plain man, with nothing but common sense, could bear up against two such allies in science,—is hard to conceive.—You may conjecture upon it, if you please,—and whilst your imagination is in motion, you may encourage it to go on, and discover,

by what causes and effects in nature it could come to pass, that my uncle *Toby* got his modesty by the wound he received upon his groin.—You may raise a system to account for the loss of my nose by marriage articles,——and show the world how it could happen, that I should have the misfortune to be called *TRISTRAM*, in opposition to my father's hypothesis, and the wish of the whole family, Godfathers and Godmothers not excepted.—These, with fifty other points left yet unravelled, [you may endeavour to solve if you have time :—but I tell you beforehand it will be in vain ; for not the sage *Alquise*, the magician in *Don Belianes* of *Greece*, nor the no less famous *Urganda*, the forcerefs his wife (were they alive) could pretend to come within a league of the truth.

The reader will be content to wait for a full explanation of these matters till the next year, when a series of things will be laid open which he little expects.

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole, but is
 divided into many parts, each of which
 has its own peculiar characteristics.
 The second is the fact that the world
 is not a static whole, but is constantly
 changing and developing.
 The third is the fact that the world
 is not a simple whole, but is a complex
 one, with many different parts and
 many different relationships between
 those parts.
 The fourth is the fact that the world
 is not a single whole, but is a many-
 sided one, with many different aspects
 and many different meanings.
 The fifth is the fact that the world
 is not a single whole, but is a many-
 sided one, with many different aspects
 and many different meanings.
 The sixth is the fact that the world
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 The seventh is the fact that the world
 is not a single whole, but is a many-
 sided one, with many different aspects
 and many different meanings.
 The eighth is the fact that the world
 is not a single whole, but is a many-
 sided one, with many different aspects
 and many different meanings.
 The ninth is the fact that the world
 is not a single whole, but is a many-
 sided one, with many different aspects
 and many different meanings.
 The tenth is the fact that the world
 is not a single whole, but is a many-
 sided one, with many different aspects
 and many different meanings.

THE
LIFE AND OPINIONS
OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

Multitudinis imperitiæ non formido judicia, meis tamen, rogo, parcant opusculis—in quibus fuit propositi semper, a jocis ad seria, in seriis vicissim ad jocos transire.

JOAN. SARESBERIENSIS,
Episcopus Lugdun.

VOL. III. ORIG. EDIT.

THE

LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

With a new and enlarged edition of the
author's posthumous works, and a
new edition of the author's
works, as they appeared in the
original edition.

VOL. IV. OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

THE
LIFE AND OPINIONS
OF
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

CHAP. I.

—“*I WISH Dr. Slop,*” quoth my uncle Toby, (repeating his wish for Dr. Slop a second time, and with a degree of more zeal and earnestness in his manner of wishing, than he had wished at first *)—
“*I wish Dr. Slop,*” quoth my uncle Toby, “*you had*”
“*seen what prodigious armies we had in Flanders.*”

My uncle Toby’s wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended any man,——Sir, it confounded him,——and thereby putting his ideas first into confusion, and then to flight, he could not rally them again for the soul of him.

In all disputes,——male or female,——whether for honour, for profit, or for love,——it makes no difference in the case;——nothing is more dangerous, Madam, than a wish coming sideways in this unex-

* Vide page 169.

pected manner upon a man : the safest way in general to take off the force of the wish, is for the party wish'd at, instantly to get upon his legs—and wish the *wisher* something in return, of pretty near the same value ;—so, balancing the account upon the spot, you stand as you were—nay sometimes gain the advantage of the attack by it.

This will be fully illustrated to the world in my chapter of wishes.—

Dr. *Slop* did not understand the nature of this defence ;—he was puzzled with it, and it put an entire stop to the dispute for four minutes and a half ;—five had been fatal to it :—my father saw the danger—the dispute was one of the most interesting disputes in the world, “ Whether the child of “ his prayers and endeavours should be born with- “ out a head or with one : ”—he waited to the last moment to allow Dr. *Slop*, in whose behalf the wish was made, his right of returning it ; but perceiving, I say, that he was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed vacuity of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with—first in my uncle *Toby's* face—then in his—then up—then down—then east—east and by east, and so on,—coasting it along by the plinth of the wainscot till he had got to the opposite point of the compass,—and that he had actually begun to count the brass nails upon the arm of his chair,—my father thought there was no time to be lost with my uncle *Toby*, so took up the discourse as follows.

CHAP. II.

“ ——— **W**HAT prodigious armies you had in *Flah-*
ders!” ———

Brother *Toby*, replied my father, taking his wig from off his head with his right hand, and with his *left* pulling out a striped *India* handkerchief from his right coat pocket, in order to rub his head, as he argued the point with my uncle *Toby*. ———

————— Now, in this I think my father was much to blame; and I will give you my reasons for it.

Matters of no more seeming consequence in themselves than, “*Whether my father should have taken off his wig with his right hand or with his left,*” ——— have divided the greatest kingdoms, and made the crowns of the monarchs who governed them, to totter upon their heads. — But, need I tell you, Sir, that the circumstances with which every thing in this world is begirt, give every thing in this world its size and shape? — and by tightening it, or relaxing it, this way or that, make the thing to be, what it is — great — little — good — bad — indifferent or not indifferent, just as the case happens?

As my father’s *India* handkerchief was in his right coat pocket, he should by no means have suffered his right hand to have got engaged: on the contrary, instead of taking off his wig with it, as he did, he ought to have committed that entirely to the left; and then, when the natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head, called out for his handkerchief, he

would have had nothing in the world to have done, but to have put his right hand into his right coat pocket and taken it out ;——which he might have done without any violence, or the least ungraceful twist in any one tendon or muscle of his whole body.

In this case (unless, indeed, my father had been resolved to make a fool of himself by holding the wig stiff in his left hand——or by making some nonsensical angle or other at his elbow-joint, or arm-pit)——his whole attitude had been easy——natural——unforced : *Reynolds* himself, as great and gracefully as he paints, might have painted him as he sat.

Now, as my father managed this matter,—consider what a devil of a figure my father made of himself.

In the latter end of Queen *Anne's* reign, and in the beginning of the reign of King *George* the First —“ *Coat pockets were cut very low down in the skirt.*” —I need say no more—the father of mischief, had he been hammering at it a month, could not have contrived a worse fashion for one in my father's situation.

CHAP. III.

IT was not an easy matter in any king's reign (unless you were as lean a subject as myself) to have forced your hand diagonally, quite across your whole body, so as to gain the bottom of your opposite coat pocket. —In the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, when this happened, it was extremely difficult ; so that when my uncle *Toby* discovered the

transverse zig-zaggery of my father's approaches towards it, it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in, before the gate of *St. Nicolas*;—the idea of which drew off his attention so entirely from the subject in debate, that he had got his right hand to the bell to ring up *Trim* to go and fetch his map of *Namur*, and his compasses and sector along with it, to measure the returning angles of the traverses of that attack,——but particularly of that one, where he received his wound upon his groin.

My father knit his brows, and, as he knit them, all the blood in his body seemed to rush up into his face—My uncle *Toby* dismounted immediately.

——I did not apprehend your uncle *Toby* was o' horseback.—

CHAP. IV.

A MAN's body and his mind, with the utmost reverence to both I speak it, are exactly like a jerkin, and a jerkin's lining;—rumple the one,—you rumple the other. There is one certain exception however in this case, and that is, when you are so fortunate a fellow, as to have had your jerkin made of gum taffeta, and the body-lining to it of a sarcenet or thin persian.

Zeno, Cleanthes, Diogenes, Babylonius, Dionysius, Heracleotes, Antipater, Panætius, and Possidonius amongst the *Greeks*;—*Cato and Varro, and Seneca* amongst the *Romans*;—*Pantenus and Clemens Alexandrinus and Montaigne* amongst the *Christians*; and a score and a half of good, honest, unthinking *Shan-*

dean people as ever lived, whose names I can't recollect—all pretended that their jerkins were made after this fashion ;—you might have rumped and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and fridged the outside of them all to pieces ;—in short, you might have played the very devil with them, and, at the same time, not one of the insides of them would have been one button the worse, for all you had done to them.

I believe in my conscience that mine is made up somewhat after this sort :—for never poor jerkin has been tickled off at such a rate as it has been these last nine months together,——and yet I declare, the lining to it,—as far as I am a judge of the matter,—is not a threepenny piece the worse ;—pell-mell, helter-skelter, ding-dong, cut and thrust, back stroke and fore stroke, side way and long way, have they been trimming it for me :—had there been the least gumminess in my lining,—by heaven ! it had all of it long ago been frayed and fretted to a thread.

——You Messrs. the Monthly Reviewers !—how could you cut and slash my jerkin as you did ?—how did you know but you would cut my lining too ?

Heartily and from my soul, to the protection of that Being who will injure none of us, do I recommend you and your affairs,—so God bless you ;—only, next month, if any one of you should gnash his teeth, and storm and rage at me, as some of you did last MAY (in which I remember the weather was very hot)——don't be exasperated, if I pass it by again with good temper,—being determined as long

as I live or write (which in my case means the same thing) never to give the honest gentleman a worse word or a worse wish than my uncle *Toby* gave the fly which buzz'd about his nose all *dinner-time*,——
 “Go,—go, poor devil,” quoth he,—“get thee gone,
 “—why should I hurt thee? This world is surely
 “wide enough to hold both thee and me.”

CHAP. V.

ANY man, Madam, reasoning upwards, and observing the prodigious suffusion of blood in my father's countenance,——by means of which (as all the blood in his body seemed to rush into his face, as I told you) he must have reddened, pictorially and scientifically speaking, six whole tints and a half, if not a full octave above his natural colour:—any man, Madam, but my uncle *Toby*, who had observed this, together with the violent knitting of my father's brows, and the extravagant contortion of his body during the whole affair,——would have concluded my father in a rage; and, taking that for granted,——had he been a lover of such kind of concord as arises from two such instruments being put in exact tune,——he would instantly have skrew'd up his, to the same pitch;——and then the devil and all had broke loose——the whole piece, Madam, must have been played off like the sixth of *Avifon Scarlatti*——*con furia*,——like mad.—Grant me patience!
 ——What has *con furia*,——*con strepito*,——or any other hurly burly whatever to do with harmony?

Any man, I say, Madam, but my uncle *Toby*, the

benignity of whose heart interpreted every motion of the body in the kindest sense the motion would admit of, would have concluded my father angry, and blamed him too. My uncle *Toby* blamed nothing but the taylor who cut the pocket-hole ;—so sitting still till my father had got his handkerchief out of it, and looking all the time up in his face with inexpressible good-will—my father, at length, went on as follows.

CHAP. VI.

“—**W**HAT prodigious armies you had in *Flanders* !”

—Brother *Toby*, quoth my father, I do believe thee to be as honest a man, and with as good and as upright a heart as ever God created ;—nor is it thy fault, if all the children which have been, may, can, shall, will, or ought to be begotten, come with their heads foremost into the world :—but believe me, dear *Toby*, the accidents which unavoidably way-lay them, not only in the article of our begetting ’em,—though these, in my opinion, are well worth considering,—but the dangers and difficulties our children are beset with, after they are got forth into the world, are enow—little need is there to expose them to unnecessary ones in their passage to it.—Are these dangers, quoth my uncle *Toby*, laying his hand upon my father’s knee, and looking up seriously in his face for an answer,—are these dangers greater now o’days, brother, than in times past ? Brother *Toby*, answered my father, if a child was

but fairly begot, and born alive, and healthy, and the mother did well after it,—our forefathers never looked farther.—My uncle *Toby* instantly withdrew his hand from off my father's knee, reclined his body gently back in his chair, raised his head till he could just see the cornice of the room, and then directing the buccinatory muscles along his cheeks, and the orbicular muscles around his lips to do their duty—he whistled *Lillabullero*.

CHAP. VII.

WHILST my uncle *Toby* was whistling *Lillabullero* to my father,—Dr. *Slop* was stamping, and cursing, and damning at *Obadiab* at a most dreadful rate;—it would have done your heart good, and cured you, Sir, for ever, of the vile sin of swearing, to have heard him.—I am determined therefore to relate the whole affair to you.

When Dr. *Slop*'s maid delivered the green baize bag with her master's instruments in it, to *Obadiab*, she very sensibly exhorted him to put his head and one arm through the strings, and ride with it slung across his body : so undoing the bow-knot to lengthen the strings for him, without any more ado she helped him on with it. However, as this, in some measure, unguarded the mouth of the bag,—lest any thing should bolt out in galloping back at the speed *Obadiab* threatened, they consulted to take it off again : and in the great care and caution of their hearts, they had taken the two strings and tied them close (pursing up the mouth of the bag first) with

half a dozen hard knots, each of which *Obadiab*, to make all safe, had twitched and drawn together with all the strength of his body.

This answered all that *Obadiab* and the maid intended; but was no remedy against some evils which neither he or she foresaw. The instruments, it seems, as tight as the bag, was tied above, had so much room to play in it towards the bottom (the shape of the bag being conical), that *Obadiab* could not make a trot of it, but with such a terrible 'jingle, what with the *tire tête*, *forceps*, and *squirt*, as would have been enough, had *Hymen* been taking a jaunt that way, to have frightened him out of the country; but when *Obadiab* accelerated his motion, and from a plain trot assayed to prick his coach-horse into a full gallop——by Heaven! Sir, the jingle was incredible.

As *Obadiab* had a wife and three children—the turpitude of fornication, and the many other political ill consequences of this jingling, never once entered his brain;——he had however his objection, which came home to himself, and weighed with him, as it has oft-times done with the greatest patriots——“*The poor fellow, Sir, was not able to hear himself whistle.*”

CHAP. VIII.

As *Obadiab* loved wind-music preferably to all the instrumental music he carried with him,—he very considerately set his imagination to work, to con-

trive and to invent by what means he should put himself in a condition of enjoying it.

In all distresses (except musical), where small cords are wanted, nothing is so apt to enter a man's head as his hat-band:—the philosophy of this is so near the surface—I scorn to enter into it.

As *Obadiab's* was a mix'd case—mark, Sirs,—I say, a mix'd case; for it was obstetrical,—*scrip*-tical, squirtical, papistical,—and, as far as the coach-horse was concerned in it,—caballistical—and only partly musical;—*Obadiab* made no scruple of availing himself of the first expedient which offered; so taking hold of the bag and instruments, and gripping them hard together with one hand, and with the finger and thumb of the other putting the end of the hat-band betwixt his teeth, and then slipping his hand down to the middle of it,—he tied and cross-tied them all fast together from one end to the other (as you would cord a trunk) with such a multiplicity of round-about and intricate cross turns, with a hard knot at every intersection or point where the strings met,—that *Dr. Slop* must have had three fifths of *Job's* patience at least to have unloosed them.—I think in my conscience, that had NATURE been in one of her nimble moods, and in humour for such a contest—and she and *Dr. Slop* both fairly started together—there is no man living who had seen the bag with all that *Obadiab* had done to it—and known likewise the great speed the Goddess can make when she thinks proper, who would have had the least doubt remaining in his mind—which of the two would have carried off the prize. My mother,

Madam, had been delivered sooner than the green bag infallibly—at least by twenty *knots*.—Sport of small accidents, *Tristram Shandy*! that thou art, and ever will be!—Had that trial been made for thee, and it was fifty to one but it had,—thy affairs had not been so depress'd—(at least by the depression of thy nose) as they have been; nor had the fortunes of thy house, and the occasions of making them, which have so often presented themselves in the course of thy life, to thee, been so often, so vexatiously, so tamely, so irrecoverably abandoned—as thou hast been forced to leave them;—but 'tis over,—all but the account of 'em, which cannot be given to the curious till I am got out into the world.

CHAP. IX.

GREAT wits jump: for the moment Dr. *Slop* cast his eyes upon his bag (which he had not done till the dispute with my uncle *Toby* about midwifery put him in mind of it),—the very same thought occurred.—'Tis God's mercy, quoth he (to himself) that Mrs. *Shandy* has had so bad a time of it,—else she might have been brought to bed seven times told, before one half of these knots could have been got untied.—But here you must distinguish—the thought floated only in Dr. *Slop*'s mind, without fail or bal-
last to it, as a simple proposition; millions of which, as your worship knows, are every day swimming quietly in the middle of the thin juice of a man's understanding, without being carried backwards or

forwards, till some little gusts of passion or interest drive them to one side.

A sudden trampling in the room above, near my mother's bed, did the proposition the very service I am speaking of. By all that's unfortunate, quoth Dr. Slop, unless I make haste, the thing will actually befall me as it is.

CHAP. X.

IN the case of *knots*,—by which, in the first place, I would not be understood to mean slip-knots—because in the course of my life and opinions,—my opinions concerning them will come in more properly when I mention the catastrophe of my great uncle Mr. *Hammond Shandy*,—a little man,—but of high fancy;—he rushed into the Duke of *Monmouth's* affair:—nor, secondly, in this place, do I mean that particular species of knots called bow-knots;—there is so little address, or skill, or patience required in the unloosing them, that they are below my giving any opinion at all about them.—But by the knots I am speaking of, may it please your reverences to believe that I mean, good, honest, devilish tight, hard knots, made *bonâ fide*, as *Obadiab* made his;—in which there is no quibbling provision made by the duplication and return of the two ends of the strings through the annulus or noose made by the second *implication* of them,—to get them slipp'd and undone by.—I hope you apprehend me.

In the case of these *knots*, then, and of the several

obstructions, which, may it please your reverences, such knots cast in our way in getting through life—every hasty man can whip out his penknife and cut through them.—’Tis wrong. Believe me, Sirs, the most virtuous way, and which both reason and conscience dictate—is to take our teeth or our fingers to them.—Dr. *Slop* had lost his teeth—his favourite instrument, by extracting in a wrong direction, or by some misapplication of it, unfortunately slipping, he had formerly, in a hard labour, knocked out three of the best of them with the handle of it:—he tried his fingers;—alas! the nails of his fingers and thumbs were cut close.—The duce take it! I can make nothing of it either way, cried Dr. *Slop*.—The trampling over-head near my mother’s bed-side increased.—Pox take the fellow! I shall never get the knots untied as long as I live.—My mother gave a groan.—Lend me your penknife.—I must e’en cut the knots at last—Pugh!—Psha!—Lord! I have cut my thumb quite across to the very bone—Curse the fellow—if there was not another man-midwife within fifty miles—I am undone for this bout—I wish the scoundrel hang’d—I wish he was shot—I wish all the devils in hell had him for a blockhead!—

My father had a great respect for *Obadiab*, and could not bear to hear him disposed of in such a manner;—he had moreover some little respect for himself—and could as ill bear with the indignity offered to himself in it.

Had Dr. *Slop* cut any part about him, but his thumb—my father had pass’d it by—his prudence

had triumphed : as it was, he was determined to have his revenge.

Small curses, Dr. *Slop*, upon great occasions, quoth my father (condoling with him first upon the accident), are but so much waste of our strength and soul's health to no manner of purpose.—I own it, replied Dr. *Slop*.—They are like sparrow-shot, quoth my uncle *Toby* (suspending his whistling), fired against a bastion.—They serve, continued my father, to stir the humours—but carry off none of their acrimony :—for my own part, I seldom swear or curse at all—I hold it bad ;—but if I fall into it by surprise, I generally retain so much presence of mind (Right, quoth my uncle *Toby*) as to make it answer my purpose—that is, I swear on till I find myself easy. A wise and a just man however would always endeavour to proportion the vent given to these humours, not only to the degree of them stirring within himself—but to the size and ill intent of the offence upon which they are to fall.—“ *Injuries* “ *come only from the heart*,”—quoth my uncle *Toby*. For this reason, continued my father with the most *Cervantic* gravity, I have the greatest veneration in the world for that gentleman, who, in distrust of his own discretion in this point, sat down and composed (that is, at his leisure) fit forms of swearing suitable to all cases, from the lowest to the highest provocation which could possibly happen to him—which forms being well considered by him, and such moreover as he could stand to, he kept them ever by him on the chimney-piece, within his reach, ready for use.—I never apprehended, replied Dr. *Slop*, that

such a thing was ever thought of—much less executed. I beg your pardon, answered my father; I was reading, though not using, one of them to my brother *Toby* this morning, whilst he pour'd out the tea——'tis here upon the shelf over my head;—but if I remember right, 'tis too violent for a cut of the thumb.—Not at all, quoth Dr. *Slop*—the devil take the fellow.—Then, answered my father, 'tis much at your service, Dr. *Slop*—on condition you will read it aloud;—so rising up and reaching down a form of excommunication of the church of *Rome*, a copy of which, my father (who was curious in his collections) had procured out of the leger-book of the church of *Rocheſter*, writ by ERNULPHUS the bishop—with a most affected seriousness of look and voice, which might have cajoled ERNULPHUS himself, he put it into Dr. *Slop*'s hands.—Dr. *Slop* wrapt his thumb up in the corner of his handkerchief, and with a wry face, though without any suspicion, read aloud, as follows—my uncle *Toby* whistling *Lillabullero* as loud as he could all the time.

such a thing was ever thought of—much less
said. I beg your pardon, answered my father;
was reading, though not using, one of them to my
another Y's this morning, whilst he poured out the
ea—his here upon the shelf over my head;—but
I remember right, as too violent for a cut of the
I am—Not at all, quoth Dr. S's—No, I do not
in the— I have answered my father, the more
at your service, Dr. S's—on condition you will not
I should— to bring up and teaching down a copy
of excommunication of the church of Rome, a copy
of which, my father (who was curious in his col-
lections) had procured out of the ledger-book of the
bishop of Kew, was by Erasmus the bishop
—with a most affected remembrance of look and voice
which might have moved Erasmus himself, he
put it into Dr. S's hands—Dr. S's, wrap it
themselves up in the corner of his handkerchief, and with
a wry face, though without any solicitation, read
loud, as follows—my uncle Y's whistling Lullaby
as loud as he could all the time.

Textus de Ecclesiâ Roffensi, per Ernulfum Episcopum.

CAP. XI.

EXCOMMUNICATIO.

Ex auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, Patris, et Filij, et Spiritus Sancti, et sanctorum canonum, sanctæque et intemeratæ Virginis Dei genetricis Mariæ,

Atque omnium cœlestium virtutum, angelorum, archangelorum, thronorum, dominationum, potestatum, cherubin ac seraphin, et sanctorum patri-

As the genuineness of the consultation of the *Sorbonne* upon the question of baptism, was doubted by some, and denied by others—it was thought proper to print the original of this excommunication; for the copy of which Mr. *Sbandy* returns thanks to the chapter clerk of the dean and chapter of *Rocheſter*.

CHAP. XI.

“ By the authority of God Almighty, the Father,
“ Son, and Holy Ghost, and of the holy canons, and
“ of the undefiled Virgin *Mary*, mother and patro-
“ nefs of our Saviour”——[I think there is no ne-
cessity, quoth Dr. *Slop*, dropping the paper down to
his knee, and addressing himself to my father—as you
have read it over, Sir, so lately, to read it aloud;—
and as Captain *Shandy* seems to have no great incli-
nation to hear it—I may as well read it to myself.
That’s contrary to treaty, replied my father :——be-
sides, there is something so whimsical, especially in
the latter part of it, I should grieve to lose the plea-
sure of a second reading. Dr. *Slop* did not altoge-
ther like it;—but my uncle *Toby* offering at that in-
stant to give over whistling, and read it himself to
them—Dr. *Slop* thought he might as well read it un-
der the cover of my uncle *Toby*’s whistling—as suf-
fer my uncle *Toby* to read it alone;—so raising up
the paper to his face, and holding it quite parallel to
it, in order to hide his chagrin—he read it aloud as
follows—my uncle *Toby* whistling *Lillabullero*, though
not quite so loud as before.]

“ By the authority of God Almighty, the Father,
“ Son, and Holy Ghost, and of the undefiled Virgin
“ *Mary*, mother and patroness of our Saviour, and
“ of all the celestial virtues, angels, archangels,
“ thrones, dominions, powers, cherubins and sera-

archum, prophetarum, et omnium apostolorum et evangelistarum, et sanctorum innocentum, qui in conspectu Agni soli digni inventi sunt canticum cantare novum, et sanctorum martyrum et sanctorum confessorum, et sanctarum virginum, atque omnium simul sanctorum et electorum Dei,——Excommuni-

camus, et anathematizamus hunc furem, vel hunc

malefactorem, N. N. et a liminibus sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ sequestramus, et æternis suppliciis excruci-

andus, mancipetur, cum Dathan et Abiram, et cum his qui dixerunt Domino Deo, Recede à nobis, scientiam viarum tuarum nolumus: et sicut aqua ignis

extinguitur, sic extingatur lucerna ejus in secula se-

culorum nisi respuerit, et ad satisfactionem venerit. Amen.

Maledicat illum Deus Pater qui hominem creavit.

Maledicat illum Dei Filius qui pro homine passus est.

Maledicat illum Spiritus Sanctus qui in baptismo ef-

fusus est. Maledicat illum sancta crux, quam Christus pro nostrâ salute hostem triumphans ascendit.

Maledicat illum sancta Dei genetrix et perpetua

“ phins, and of all the holy patriarchs, prophets, and
 “ of all the apostles and evangelists, and of the holy
 “ innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are
 “ found worthy to sing the new song of the holy
 “ martyrs and holy confessors, and of the holy vir-
 “ gins, and of all the saints together with the holy
 “ and elect of God—May he” (*Obadiab*) “ be
 “ damn’d” (for tying these knots)—“ We excom-
 “ municate and anathematize him, and from the
 “ thresholds of the holy church of God Almighty
 “ we sequester him, that he may be tormented, dis-
 “ posed, and delivered over with *Dathan* and *Abiram*,
 “ and with those who say unto the Lord God, De-
 “ part from us, we desire none of thy ways. And
 “ as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of
 “ him be put out for evermore, unless it shall repent
 “ him” (*Obadiab*, of the knots which he has tied)
 “ and make satisfaction” (for them) “ Amen.”

“ May the Father who created man, curse him.
 “ —May the Son who suffered for us, curse him.
 “ —May the Holy Ghost, who was given to us in
 “ baptism, curse him” (*Obadiab*).—“ May the holy
 “ cross which Christ, for our salvation, triumphing
 “ over his enemies, ascended, curse him.

“ May the holy and eternal Virgin *Mary*, mother

Virgo Maria. Maledicat illum sanctus Michael, angelorum susceptor sacrarum. Maledicant illum omnes angeli et archangeli, principatus et potestates, omnisque militia cœlestis.

os

Maledicat illum patriarcharum et prophetarum laudabilis numerus. Maledicat illum sanctus Johannes Præcursor et Baptista Christi, et sanctus Petrus, et sanctus Paulus, atque sanctus Andreas, omnesque Christi apostoli, simul et cæteri discipuli, quatuor quoque evangelistæ, qui sua predicatione mundum universum converterunt. Maledicat illum cuneus martyrum et confessorum mirificus, qui Deo bonis operibus placitus inventus est.

os

Maledicant illum sacrarum virginum chori, quæ mundi vana causa honoris Christi respuenda contempserunt. Maledicant illum omnes sancti qui ab initio mundi usque in finem seculi Deo dilecti inveniuntur.

os

Maledicant illum cœli et terra, et omnia sancta in eis manentia.

i n

n

Maledictus sit ubicunque fuerit, five in domo, five in agro, five in viâ, five in semitâ, five in silvâ, five in aquâ, five in ecclesiâ.

“ of God, curse him.—May St. *Michael*, the ad-
 “ vocate of holy souls, curse him.—May all the an-
 “ gels and archangels, principalities and powers, and
 “ all the heavenly armies, curse him.”——[Our ar-
 mies swore terribly in *Flanders*, cried my uncle *Toby*,
 —but nothing to this.—For my own part, I could
 not have a heart to curse my dog so.]

“ May the praise-worthy multitude of patriarchs
 “ and prophets curse him.—May St. John the Præ-
 “ cursor, and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter,
 “ and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other
 “ Christ’s apostles, together curse him. And may
 “ the rest of his disciples and four evangelists, who
 “ by their preaching converted the universal world,
 “ and may the holy and wonderful company of mar-
 “ tyrs and confessors, who by their holy works are
 “ found pleasing to God Almighty, curse him” (*Oba-
 diab*).

“ May the holy choir of the holy virgins, who for
 “ the honour of Christ have despised the things of
 “ the world, damn him.—May all the saints, who
 “ from the beginning of the world to everlasting
 “ ages are found to be beloved of God, damn him.
 “ —May the heavens and earth, and all the holy
 “ things remaining therein, damn him” (*Obadiab*).
 “ or her,” (or whoever else had a hand in tying
 these knots).

“ May he (*Obadiab*) be damn’d wherever he be—
 “ whether in the house or the stables, the garden or
 “ the field, or the highway, or in the path, or in the
 “ wood, or in the water, or in the church.—May he

i n

Maledictus sit vivendo, moriendo, —

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manducando, bibendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, jejunando,
dormitando, dormiendo, vigilando, ambulando, stan-
do, sedendo, jacendo, operando, quiescendo, mingendo,
cacando, flebotomando.

i n

Maledictus sit in totis viribus corporis,

i n

Maledictus sit intus et exterius.

i n

i n

Maledictus sit in capillis; maledictus sit in cere-

i n

bro. Maledictus sit in vertice, in temporibus, in
fronte, in auriculis, in superciliis, in oculis, in genis,
in maxillis, in naribus, in dentibus, mordacibus, in
labris sive molibus, in labiis, in guttere, in humeris,
in harnis, in brachiis, in manubus, in digitis, in pec-
tore, in corde, et in omnibus interioribus stomacho
tenus, in renibus, in inguinibus, in femore, in geni-
talibus, in coxis, in genubus, in cruribus, in pedibus,
et in unguibus.

“ be cursed in living, in dying”——[Here my uncle *Toby*, taking the advantage of a *minim* in the second bar of his tune, kept whistling one continued note to the end of the sentence——Dr. *Slop* with his division of curses moving under him like a running bass all the way.] “ May he be cursed in eating and
 “ drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fast-
 “ ing, in sleeping, in slumbering, in walking, in stand-
 “ ing, in sitting, in lying, in working, in resting, in
 “ pissing, in shitting, and in blood-letting !

“ May he (*Obadiab*) be cursed in all the faculties
 “ of his body !

“ May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly !—
 “ May he be cursed in the hair of his head !—May
 “ he be cursed in his brains, and in his vertex,”
 (that is a sad curse, quoth my father) “ in his tem-
 “ ples, in his forehead, in his ears, in his eye-brows,
 “ in his cheeks, in his jaw-bones, in his nostrils, in
 “ his fore-teeth and grinders, in his lips, in his
 “ throat, in his shoulders, in his wrists, in his arms,
 “ in his hands, in his fingers !

“ May he be damn'd in his mouth, in his breast,
 “ in his heart and purtenance, down to the very sto-
 “ mach !

“ May he be cursed in his reins, and in his groin,”
 (God in heaven forbid ! quoth my uncle *Toby*) “ in
 “ his thighs, in his genitals,” (my father shook his
 head) “ and in his hips, and in his knees, his legs,
 “ and feet, and toe-nails !

Maledictus sit in totis compagibus membrorum, a vertice capitis, usque ad plantam pedis—non sit in eo sanitas.

Maledicat illum Christus Filius Dei vivi toto suæ majestatis imperio.—

—et insurgat adversus illum cœlum cum omnibus virtutibus quæ in eo moventur ad *damnandum* eum, nisi penituerit et ad satisfactionem venerit. Amen. Fiat, fiat. Amen.

“ May he be cursed in all the joints and articulations of his members, from the top of his head to the sole of his foot ! May there be no soundness in him !

“ May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his Majesty”——[Here my uncle *Toby*, throwing back his head, gave a monstrous, long, loud Whew—w—w——something betwixt the interjectional whistle of *Heyday* ! and the word itself.—

—By the golden beard of *Jupiter*——and of *Juno* (if her Majesty wore one) and by the beards of the rest of your heathen worships, which by the by was no small number, since what with the beards of your celestial gods, and gods aerial and aquatic—to say nothing of the beards of town-gods and country-gods, or of the celestial goddesses your wives, or of the infernal goddesses your whores and concubines (that is, in case they wore them),—all which beards, as *Varro* tells me, upon his word and honour, when mustered up together, made no less than thirty thousand effective beards upon the Pagan establishment—every beard of which claimed the rights and privileges of being stroken and sworn by——By all these beards together then—I vow and protest, that of the two bad cassocks I am worth in the world, I would have given the better of them, as freely as ever *Cid Hamet* offered his—only to have stood by, and heard my uncle *Toby*’s accompaniment.]

—“ curse him !”——continued Dr. *Slop*,——“ and may heaven, with all the powers which move therein, rise up against him, curse and damn him” (*Obadiab*) “ unless he repent and make satisfaction !”
“ Amen. So be it,—so be it. Amen.”

I declare, quoth my uncle *Toby*, my heart would not let me curse the devil himself with so much bitterness.—He is the father of curses, replied *Dr. Slop*.—So am not I, replied my uncle.—But he is cursed, and damn'd already, to all eternity, replied *Dr. Slop*.

I am sorry for it, quoth my uncle *Toby*.

Dr. Slop drew up his mouth, and was just beginning to return my uncle *Toby* the compliment of his Whu—u—u—or interjectional whistle—when the door hastily opening in the next chapter but one—put an end to the affair.

CHAP. XII.

Now don't let us give ourselves a parcel of airs, and pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of liberty of ours, are our own; and, because we have the spirit to swear them—imagine that we have had the wit to invent them too.

I'll undertake this moment to prove it to any man in the world, except to a connoisseur—though I declare, I object only to a connoisseur in swearing—as I would do to a connoisseur in painting, &c. &c. the whole set of 'em are so hung round and besetish'd with the bobs and trinkets of criticism;—or, to drop my metaphor, which by the by is a pity,—for I have fetch'd it as far as from the coast of *Guiney*,—their heads, Sir, are stuck so full of rules and compasses, and have that eternal propensity to apply them upon all occasions, that a work of genius had better go to the devil at once, than stand to be prick'd and tortur'd to death by 'em.

—And how did *Garrick* speak the soliloquy last night?—Oh, against all rule, my lord,—most ungrammatically! Betwixt the substantive and the adjective, which should agree together in *number, case,* and *gender*, he made a breach thus,—stopping, as if the point wanted settling;—and betwixt the nominative case, which your lordship knows should govern the verb, he suspended his voice in the epilogue, a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a stop-watch, my lord, each time.—Admirable grammarian!—But in suspending his voice—was the sense suspended likewise? Did no expression of attitude or countenance fill up the chasm?—Was the eye silent? Did you narrowly look?—I look'd only at the stop-watch, my lord.—Excellent observer!

And what of this new book the whole world makes such a rout about?—Oh! 'tis out of all plumb, my lord,—quite an irregular thing!—not one of the angles at the four corners was a right angle.—I had my rule and compasses, &c. my lord, in my pocket.—Excellent critic!

—And for the epic poem your lordship bid me look at—upon taking the length, breadth, height, and depth of it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of *Bossu's*—'tis out, my lord, in every one of its dimensions.—Admirable connoisseur!

—And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture in your way back?—'Tis a melancholy daub! my lord; not one principle of the *pyramid* in any one group!—and what a price!—for there is nothing of the colouring of *Titian*—the

expression of *Rubens*—the grace of *Raphael*—the purity of *Dominichino*—the *corregiescity* of *Corregio*—the learning of *Poussin*—the airs of *Guido*—the taste of the *Carrachis*—or the grand contour of *Angelo*.—Grant me patience, just Heaven!—Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world—though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst—the cant of criticism is the most tormenting!

I would go fifty miles on foot, for I have not a horse worth riding on, to kiss the hand of that man whose generous heart will give up the reins of his imagination into his author's hands—be pleased he knows not why, and cares not wherefore.

Great *Apollo*! if thou art in a giving humour—give me—I ask no more, but one stroke of native humour, with a single spark of thy own fire along with it—and send *Mercury*, with the *rules and compasses*, if he can be spared, with my compliments to—no matter.

Now to any one else I will undertake to prove, that all the oaths and imprecations which we have been puffing off upon the world for these two hundred and fifty years last past as originals—except *St. Paul's thumb*—*God's flesh* and *God's fish*, which were oaths monarchical, and, considering who made them, not much amiss; and as kings oaths, 'tis not much matter whether they were fish or flesh;—else I say, there is not an oath, or at least a curse, amongst them, which has not been copied over and over again out of *Ernulpbus* a thousand times: but, like all other copies, how infinitely short of the force and spirit of the original!—It is thought to be no

bad oath—and by itself passes very well—“*God damn you.*”—Set it beside *Ernulphus’s*—“*God Almighty the Father damn you—God the Son damn you—God the Holy Ghost damn you*”—you see ’tis nothing.—There is an orientality in his, we cannot rise up to : besides, he is more copious in his invention—possessed more of the excellencies of a swearer—had such a thorough knowledge of the human frame, its membranes, nerves, ligaments, knittings of the joints, and articulations,—that when *Ernulphus* cursed—no part escaped him.—’Tis true there is something of a *hardness* in his manner—and, as in *Michael Angelo*, a want of *grace*—but then there is such a greatness of *gusto* !

My father, who generally look’d upon every thing in a light very different from all mankind, would, after all, never allow this to be an original.—He considered rather *Ernulphus’s* anathema, as an institute of swearing, in which, as he suspected, upon the decline of *swearing* in some milder pontificate, *Ernulphus*, by order of the succeeding pope, had with great learning and diligence collected together all the laws of it ;—for the same reason that *Justinian*, in the decline of the empire, had ordered his chancellor *Tribonian* to collect the *Roman* or civil laws all together into one code or digest—lest, through the rust of time—and the fatality of all things committed to oral tradition—they should be lost to the world for ever.

For this reason my father would oft-times affirm, there was not an oath, from the great and tremendous oath of *William the Conqueror* (*By the splen-*

dour of God) down to the lowest oath of a scavenger (*Damn your eyes*) which was not to be found in *Ernulphus*.—In short, he would add,—I defy a man to swear out of it.

The hypothesis is, like most of my father's, singular, and ingenious too;—nor have I any objection to it, but that it overturns my own.

CHAP. XIII.

—BLESS my soul!—my poor mistress is ready to faint—and her pains are gone—and the drops are done—and the bottle of julap is broke—and the nurse has cut her arm—(and I my thumb, cried Dr. *Slop*),—and the child is where it was, continued *Susannah*,—and the midwife has fallen backwards upon the edge of the fender, and bruised her hip as black as your hat.—I'll look at it, quoth Dr. *Slop*.—There is no need of that, replied *Susannah*,—you had better look at my mistress;—but the midwife would gladly first give you an account how things are, so desires you would go up stairs and speak to her this moment.

Human nature is the same in all professions.

The midwife had just before been put over Dr. *Slop*'s head.—He had not digested it.—No, replied Dr. *Slop*, it would be full as proper if the midwife came down to me.—I like subordination, quoth my uncle *Toby*,—and but for it, after the reduction of *Lisle*, I know not what might have become of the garrison of *Ghent*, in the mutiny for bread, in the year Ten.—Nor, replied Dr. *Slop* (parodying

my uncle *Toby's* hobby-horful reflection, though full as hobby-horful himself),—do I know, Captain *Shandy*, what might have become of the garri-son above stairs, in the mutiny and confusion I find all things are in at present, but for the subordination of fingers and thumbs to *****—the application of which, Sir, under this accident of mine, comes in so *à propos*, that without it, the cut upon my thumb might have been felt by the *Shandy* family, as long as the *Shandy* family had a name.

CHAP. XIV.

LET us go back to the *****—in the last chapter.

It is a singular stroke of eloquence (at least it was so, when eloquence flourished at *Athens* and *Rome*, and would be so now, did orators wear mantles) not to mention the name of a thing, when you had the thing about you *in petto*, ready to produce, pop, in the place you want it. A scar, an axe, a sword, a pink'd doublet, a rusty helmet, a pound and a half of potashes in an urn, or a three-halfpenny pickle-pot—but above all, a tender infant royally accoutred;—though, if it was too young, and the oration as long as *Tully's* second *Philippic*—it must certainly have beshit the orator's mantle;—and then again, if too old,——it must have been unwieldy and incommodious to his action—so as to make him lose by his child almost as much as he could gain by it.——Otherwise, when a state orator has hit the precise age to a minute—hid his **BAMBINO** in his

mantle so cunningly that no mortal could smell it—and produced it so critically, that no soul could say, it came in by head and shoulders—Oh Sirs! it has done wonders—It has open'd the sluices, and turn'd the brains, and shook the principles, and un-hing'd the politics of half a nation.

These feats, however, are not to be done, except in those states and times, I say, where orators wore mantles—and pretty large ones too, my brethren, with some twenty or five-and-twenty yards of good purple superfine, marketable cloth in them—with large flowing folds and doubles, and in a great style of design.—All which plainly shows, may it please your worships, that the decay of eloquence, and the little good service it does at present, both within and without doors, is owing to nothing else in the world but short coats, and the disuse of *trunk-hose*.—We can conceal nothing under ours, Madam, worth showing.

CHAP. XV.

DR. SLOP was within an ace of being an exception to all this argumentation; for happening to have his green baize bag upon his knees, when he began to parody my uncle *Toby*—'twas as good as the best mantle in the world to him: for which purpose, when he foresaw the sentence would end in his new-invented *forceps*, he thrust his hand into the bag, in order to have them ready to clap in, when your reverences took so much notice of the ***** which had he managed—my uncle *Toby* had certainly been overthrown: the sentence and the ar-

gament in that case jumping closely in one point, so like the two lines which form the salient angle of a ravelin,—Dr. *Slop* would never have given them up;—and my uncle *Toby* would as soon have thought of flying, as taking them by force: but Dr. *Slop* fumbled so vilely in pulling them out, it took off the whole effect, and what was a ten times worse evil (for they seldom come alone in this life) in pulling out his *forceps*, his *forceps* unfortunately drew out the *squirt* along with it.

When a proposition can be taken in two senses—'tis a law in disputation, That the respondent may reply to which of the two he pleases, or finds most convenient for him.—This threw the advantage of the argument quite on my uncle *Toby*'s side.—

“Good God!” cried my uncle *Toby*, “*are children brought into the world with a squirt?*”

CHAP. XVI.

—UPON my honour, Sir, you have tore every bit of skin quite off the back of both my hands with your *forceps*, cried my uncle *Toby*—and you have crush'd all my knuckles iato the bargain with them into a jelly.—'Tis your own fault, said Dr. *Slop*—you should have clench'd your two fists together into the form of a child's head as I told you, and sat firm.—I did so, answered my uncle *Toby*.—Then the points of my *forceps* have not been sufficiently arm'd, or the rivet wants closing—or else the cut on my thumb has made me a little awkward—or possibly—'Tis well, quoth my father, interrupting the

detail of possibilities—that the experiment was not first made upon my child's head-piece.—It would not have been a cherry-stone the worse; answered Dr. *Slop*.—I maintain it, said my uncle *Toby*, it would have broke the cerebellum (unless indeed the skull had been as hard as a granado) and turn'd it all into a perfect posset.—Pshaw! replied Dr. *Slop*, a child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple;—the sutures give way—and besides, I could have extracted by the feet after.—Not you, said she.—I rather wish you would begin that way, quoth my father.

Pray do, added my uncle *Toby*.

CHAP. XVII.

—AND pray, good woman, after all, will you take upon you to say, it may not be the child's hip, as well as the child's head?—'Tis most certainly the head, replied the midwife. Because, continued Dr. *Slop* (turning to my father) as positive as these old ladies generally are—'tis a point very difficult to know—and yet of the greatest consequence to be known;—because, Sir, if the hip is mistaken for the head—there is a possibility (if it is a boy) that the forceps * * * * *

—What the possibility was, Dr. *Slop* whispered very low to my father, and then to my uncle *Toby*.

—There is no such danger, continued he, with the head.—No, in truth, quoth my father—but when your possibility has taken place at the hip—you may as well take off the head too.

—It is morally impossible the reader should understand this—'Tis enough Dr. *Slop* understood it; —so taking the green baize bag in his hand, with the help of *Obadiab*'s pumps, he tripp'd pretty nimbly, for a man of his size, across the room to the door—and from the door was shown the way, by the good old midwife, to my mother's apartments.

CHAP. XVIII.

IT is two hours, and ten minutes—and no more—cried my father, looking at his watch, since Dr. *Slop* and *Obadiab* arrived—and I know not how it happens, brother *Toby*—but to my imagination it seems almost an age.

—Here—pray, Sir, take hold of my cap—nay, take the bell along with it, and my pantoufles too.

Now, Sir, they are all at your service; and I freely make you a present of 'em, on condition you give me all your attention to this chapter.

Though my father said, "*he did not know how it happen'd,*"—yet he knew very well how it happen'd;—and at the instant he spoke it, was predetermined in his mind to give my uncle *Toby* a clear account of the matter by a metaphysical dissertation upon the subject of *duration and its simple modes*, in order to show my uncle *Toby* by what mechanism and mensurations in the brain it came to pass, that the rapid succession of their ideas, and the eternal scampering of the discourse from one thing to an-

other, since Dr. *Slop* had come into the room, had lengthened out so short a period to so inconceivable an extent.——“ I know not how it happens——” cried my father, but it seems an age.”

——’Tis owing entirely, quoth my uncle *Toby*, to the succession of our ideas.

My father, who had an itch, in common with all philosophers, of reasoning upon every thing which happened, and accounting for it too—proposed infinite pleasure to himself in this, of the succession of ideas, and had not the least apprehension of having it snatch’d out of his hands by my uncle *Toby*, who (honest man !) generally took every thing as it happened ;——and who, of all things in the world, troubled his brain the least with abstruse thinking.—The ideas of time and space—or how we came by those ideas—or of what stuff they were made—or whether they were born with us——or we picked them up afterwards as we went along—or whether we did it in frocks——or not till we had got into breeches—with a thousand other inquiries and disputes about INFINITY, PRESCIENCE, LIBERTY, NECESSITY, and so forth, upon whose desperate and unconquerable theories so many fine heads have been turned and cracked——never did my uncle *Toby*’s the least injury at all ; my father knew it——and was no less surpris’d, than he was disappointed, with my uncle’s fortuitous solution.

Do you understand the theory of that affair ? replied my father.

Not I, quoth my uncle.

—But you have some ideas, said my father, of what you talk about?—

No more than my horse, replied my uncle Toby.

Gracious heaven! cried my father, looking upwards, and clasping his two hands together—there is a worth in thy honest ignorance, brother Toby—'twere almost a pity to exchange it for a knowledge—But I'll tell thee.—

To understand what *time* is aright, without which we never can comprehend *infinity*, inasmuch as one is a portion of the other—we ought seriously to sit down and consider what idea it is we have of *duration*, so as to give a satisfactory account how we came by it.—What is that to any body? quoth my uncle Toby. * *For if you will turn your eyes inwards upon your mind*, continued my father, *and observe attentively, you will perceive, brother, that whilst you and I are talking together, and thinking, and smoking our pipes, or whilst we receive successively ideas in our minds, we know that we do exist, and so we estimate the existence, or the continuation of the existence of ourselves, or any thing else, commensurate to the succession of any ideas in our minds, the duration of ourselves, or any such other thing co-existing with our thinking;—and so, according to that preconceived.—You puzzle me to death*, cried my uncle Toby.

—'Tis owing to this, replied my father, that in our computations of *time*, we are so used to minutes, hours, weeks, and months—and of clocks (I wish there was not a clock in the kingdom) to measure out their several portions to us, and to those

* Vide Locke.

who belong to us——that it will be well, if in time to come, the *succession of our ideas* be of any use or service to us at all.

Now whether we observe it or no, continued my father, in every sound man's head, there is a regular succession of ideas of one sort or other, which follow each other in train, just like—A train of artillery? said my uncle *Toby*—A train of a fiddle-stick!—quoth my father—which follow and succeed one another in our minds at certain distances, just like the images in the inside of a lanthorn turned round by the heat of a candle.—I declare, quoth my uncle *Toby*, mine are more like a smoke-jack.—Then, brother *Toby*, I have nothing more to say to you upon the subject, said my father.

CHAP. XIX.

—**W**HAT a conjuncture was here lost!—My father in one of his best explanatory moods—in eager pursuit of a metaphysical point into the very regions where clouds and thick darkness would soon have encompassed it about;—my uncle *Toby* in one of the finest dispositions for it in the world;—his head like a smoke-jack,—the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all obfuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter!—By the tomb-stone of *Lucian*—if it is in being—if not, why then by his ashes! by the ashes of my dear *Rabelais*, and dearer *Cervantes*!—my father and my uncle *Toby's* discourse upon TIME and ETERNITY—was a discourse devoutly to be wished

for! and the petulance of my father's humour, in putting a stop to it as he did, was a robbery of the *Ontologic Treasury* of such a jewel, as no coalition of great occasions and great men are ever likely to restore to it again.

CHAP. XX.

THOUGH my father persisted in not going on with the discourse—yet he could not get my uncle *Toby's* smoke-jack out of his head—piqued as he was at first with it;—there was something in the comparison at the bottom, which hit his fancy; for which purpose, resting his elbow upon the table, and reclining the right side of his head upon the palm of his hand—but looking first stedfastly in the fire—he began to commune with himself, and philosophize about it: but his spirits being wore out with the fatigues of investigating new tracts, and the constant exertion of his faculties upon that variety of subjects which had taken their turn in the discourse—the idea of the smoke-jack soon turned all his ideas upside down—so that he fell asleep almost before he knew what he was about.

As for my uncle *Toby*, his smoke-jack had not made a dozen revolutions, before he fell asleep also. —Peace be with them both!—Dr. *Slop* is engaged with the midwife and my mother above stairs. —*Trim* is busy in turning an old pair of jack-boots into a couple of mortars, to be employed in the siege of *Messina* next summer—and is this instant boring the touch-holes with the point of a hot poker.—All

my heroes are off my hands;—'tis the first time I have had a moment to spare—and I'll make use of it, and write my preface.

The AUTHOR's PREFACE.

No, I'll not say a word about it—here it is;—in publishing it—I have appealed to the world—and to the world I leave it;—it must speak for itself.

All I know of the matter is—when I sat down my intent was to write a good book, and as far as the tenuity of my understanding would hold out—a wife, aye, and a discreet;—taking care only, as I went along, to put into it all the wit and the judgment (be it more or less) which the great Author and Bestower of them had thought fit originally to give me—so that, as your worships see—'tis just as God pleases.

Now, *Agalastes* (speaking dispraisingly) sayeth, That there may be some wit in it, for aught he knows—but no judgment at all. And *Triptolemus* and *Phutatorius* agreeing thereto, ask, How is it possible there should? for that wit and judgment in this world never go together; inasmuch as they are two operations differing from each other as wide as east from west.—So says *Locke*—so are farting and hick-uping, say I. But in answer to this, *Didius* the great church lawyer, in his code *de fartendi et illustrandi fallaciis*, doth maintain and make fully appear, That an illustration is no argument—nor do I maintain the wiping of a looking-glass clean to be a syllogism;—but you all, may it please your worships, see

the better for it—so that the main good these things do, is only to clarify the understanding, previous to the application of the argument itself, in order to free it from any little motes, or specks of opacular matter, which, if left swimming therein, might hinder a conception, and spoil all.

Now, my dear anti-Shandean, and thrice able critics and fellow-labourers (for to you I write this Preface)—and to you, most subtle statesmen and discreet doctors (do—pull off your beards) renowned for gravity and wisdom;—*Monopolus*, my politician;—*Didius*, my counsel;—*Kysarcius*, my friend;—*Phutatorius*, my guide;—*Gastripheres*, the preserver of my life;—*Somnolentius*, the balm and repose of it—not forgetting all others, as well sleeping as waking, ecclesiastical as civil, whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I lump all together—Believe me, right worthy,

My most zealous wish and fervent prayer in your behalf, and in my own too, in case the thing is not done already for us—is, that the great gifts and endowments both of wit and judgment, with every thing which usually goes along with them—such as memory, fancy, genius, eloquence, quick parts, and what not, may this precious moment, without stint or measure, let or hinderance, be poured down warm as each of us could bear it—scum and sediment and all (for I would not have a drop lost) into the several receptacles, cells, cellules, domiciles, dormitories, refectories, and spare plates of our brains—in such sort, that they might continue to be injected and tunn'd into, according to the true intent

and meaning of my wish, until every vessel of them, both great and small, be so replenish'd, saturated, and filled up therewith, that no more, would it save a man's life, could possibly be got either in or out.

Bless us!—what noble work we should make!—how should I tickle it off!—and what spirits should I find myself in, to be writing away for such readers!—and you—just heaven!—with what raptures would you sit and read—But oh!—'tis too much—I am sick—I faint away deliciously at the thoughts of it—'tis more than nature can bear!—lay hold of me—I am giddy—I am stone blind—I'm dying—I am gone—Help! Help! Help!—But hold—I grow something better again, for I am beginning to foresee, when this is over, that as we shall all of us continue to be great wits—we should never agree amongst ourselves one day to an end;—there would be so much satire and sarcasm—scoffing and flouting, with rallying and reparteeing of it—thrusting and parrying in one corner or another—there would be nothing but mischief among us—Chaste stars! what biting and scratching, and what a racket and a clatter we should make!—What with breaking of heads, rapping of knuckles, and hitting of sore places—there would be no such thing as living for us.

But then, again, as we should all of us be men of great judgment, we should make up matters as fast as ever they went wrong; and though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses, we should nevertheless, my dear

creatures, be all courtesy and kindness, milk and honey—'twould be a second land of promise—a paradise upon earth, if there was such a thing to be had—so that upon the whole we should have done well enough.

All I fret and fume at, and what most distresses my invention at present, is how to bring the point itself to bear; for as your worships well know, that of these heavenly emanations of *wit* and *judgment*, which I have so bountifully wished both for your worships and myself—there is but a certain *quantum* stored up for us all, for the use and behoof of the whole race of mankind; and such small *modicums* of 'em are only sent forth into this wide world, circulating here and there in one by-corner or another—and in such narrow streams, and at such prodigious intervals from each other, that one would wonder how it holds out, or could be sufficient for the wants and emergencies of so many great states and populous empires.

Indeed, there is one thing to be considered, that in *Nova Zembla*, *North Lapland*, and in all those cold and dreary tracts of the globe, which lie more directly under the arctic and antarctic circles, where the whole province of a man's concerns lies for near nine months together within the narrow compass of his cave—where the spirits are compressed almost to nothing—and where the passions of a man, with every thing which belongs to them, are as frigid as the zone itself—there the least quantity of *judgment* imaginable does the business;—and of *wit*—there is a total and an absolute saving;—for

as not one spark is wanted——so not one spark is given. Angels and ministers of grace defend us! what a dismal thing would it have been to have governed a kingdom, to have fought a battle, or made a treaty, or run a match, or wrote a book, or got a child, or held a provincial chapter there, with so plentiful a lack of wit and judgment about us! For mercy's sake, let us think no more about it, but travel on as fast as we can southwards into *Norway*——crossing over *Swedeland*, if you please, through the small triangular province of *Angermania* to the lake of *Bothnia*; coasting along it through east and west *Bothnia*, down to *Carelia*, and so on, through all those states and provinces which border upon the far side of the *Gulf of Finland*, and the north-east of the *Baltic*, up to *Petersburg*, and just stepping into *Ingria*;——then stretching over directly from thence through the north parts of the *Russian* empire——leaving *Siberia* a little upon the left hand, till we got into the very heart of *Russian* and *Asiatic Tartary*.

Now through this long tour which I have led you, you observe the good people are better off by far, than in the polar countries which we have just left:——for if you hold your hand over your eyes, and look very attentively, you may perceive some small glimmerings (as it were) of wit, with a comfortable provision of good plain *household* judgment, which, taking the quality and quantity of it together, they make a very good shift with——and had they more of either the one or the other, it would destroy the proper balance betwixt them, and I am sa-

tified moreover they would want occasions to put them to use.

Now, Sir, if I conduct you home again into this warmer and more luxuriant island, where you perceive the spring-tide of our blood and humours runs high—where we have more ambition, and pride, and envy, and lechery, and other whorison passions upon our hands to govern and subject to reason—the *height* of our wit, and the *depth* of our judgment, you see, are exactly proportioned to the *length* and *breadth* of our necessities—and accordingly we have them sent down amongst us in such a flowing kind of decent and creditable plenty, that no one thinks he has any cause to complain.

It must however be confessed on this head, that, as our air blows hot and cold—wet and dry, ten times in a day, we have them in no regular and settled way;—so that sometimes for near half a century together, there shall be very little wit or judgment either to be seen or heard of amongst us:—the small channels of them shall seem quite dried up—then all of a sudden the sluices shall break out, and take a fit of running again like fury—you would think they would never stop:—and then it is, that in writing, and fighting, and twenty other gallant things, we drive all the world before us.

It is by these observations, and a wary reasoning by analogy in that kind of argumentative process, which *Suidas* calls *dialectic induction*, that I draw and set up this position as most true and veritable;—

That of these two luminaries so much of their

irradiations are suffered from time to time to shine down upon us, as he, whose infinite wisdom, which dispenses every thing in exact weight and measure, knows will just serve to light us on our way in this night of our obscurity; so that your reverences and worships now find out, nor is it a moment longer in my power to conceal it from you, That the fervent wish in your behalf with which I set out, was no more than the first insinuating *How d'ye* of a caressing prefacer, stifling his reader, as a lover sometimes does a coy mistress, into silence. For, alas! could this effusion of light have been as easily procured, as the exordium wished it—I tremble to think how many thousands for it, of benighted travellers (in the learned sciences at least) must have groped and blundered on in the dark, all the nights of their lives—running their heads against posts, and knocking out their brains without ever getting to their journey's end;—some falling with their noses perpendicularly into sinks—others horizontally with their tails into kennels. Here one half of a learned profession tilting full butt against the other half of it, and then tumbling and rolling one over the other in the dirt like hogs.—Here the brethren of another profession, who should have run in opposition to each other, flying on the contrary like a flock of wild geese, all in a row, the same way.—What confusion!—what mistakes!—fiddlers and painters judging by their eyes and ears—admirable! trusting to the passions excited—in an air sung, or a story painted to the heart—instead of measuring them by a quadrant.

In the fore-ground of this picture, a *statesman* turning the political wheel, like a brute, the wrong way round—*against* the stream of corruption—by Heaven!—instead of *with* it.

In this corner, a son of the divine *Esculapius*, writing a book against predestination; perhaps worse—feeling his patient's pulse, instead of his apothecary's—A brother of the Faculty in the background upon his knees in tears—drawing the curtains of a mangled victim to beg his forgiveness,—offering a fee—instead of taking one.

In that spacious HALL, a coalition of the gown, from all the bars of it, driving a damn'd, dirty, vexatious cause before them, with all their might and main, the wrong way!—kicking it *out* of the great doors, instead of *in*,—and with such fury in their looks, and such a degree of inveteracy in their manner of kicking it, as if the laws had been originally made for the peace and preservation of mankind:—perhaps a more enormous mistake committed by them still—a litigated point fairly hung up;—for instance, Whether *John o'Nokes* his nose could stand in *Tom o'Stiles* his face without a trespass, or not—rashly determined by them in five-and-twenty minutes, which, with the cautious pro's and con's required in so intricate a proceeding, might have taken up as many months—and if carried on upon a military plan, as your honours know an *action* should be, with all the stratagems practicable therein,—such as feints—forced marches—surprises—ambuscades—mask-batteries, and a thousand other strokes of generalship, which

consists in catching at all advantages on both sides——might reasonably have lasted them as many years, finding food and raiment all that term for a centumvirate of the profession.

As for the Clergy——No——if I say a word against them, I'll be shot.——I have no desire,——and besides, if I had——I durst not for my soul touch upon the subject:——with such weak nerves and spirits, and in the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth, to deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account——and therefore, 'tis safer to draw a curtain across, and hasten from it, as fast as I can, to the main and principal point I have undertaken to clear up——and that is, How it comes to pass, that your men of least *wit* are reported to be men of most *judgment*.——But mark—I say, *reported to be*——for it is no more, my dear Sirs, than a report, and which, like twenty others taken up every day upon trust, I maintain to be a vile and a malicious report into the bargain.

This, by the help of the observation already premised, and I hope already weighed and perpended by your reverences and worships, I shall forthwith make appear.

I hate set dissertations——and above all things in the world, 'tis one of the filliest things in one of them, to darken your hypothesis by placing a number of tall, opaque words, one before another, in a right line, betwixt your own and your reader's conception——when in all likelihood, if you had looked about, you might have seen something standing, or hanging up, which would have cleared the point at

once—"For what hinderance, hurt, or harm doth
"the laudable desire of knowledge bring to any
"man, if even from a sot, a pot, a fool, a stool, a
"winter-mittain, a truckle for a pulley, the lid of a
"goldsmith's crucible, an oil bottle, an old slipper,
"or a cane-chair?"—I am this moment sitting
upon one. Will you give me leave to illustrate this
affair of wit and judgment, by the two knobs on
the top of the back of it?—they are fastened on,
you see, with two pegs stuck slightly into two gim-
let-holes, and will place what I have to say in so
clear a light, as to let you see through the drift and
meaning of my whole preface, as plainly as if every
point and particle of it was made up of sun-beams.

I enter now directly upon the point;

—Here stands *wit*—and there stands *judgment*,
close beside it, just like the two knobs I'm speaking
of, upon the back of this self-same chair on which
I am sitting.

—You see, they are the highest and most orna-
mental parts of its *frame*—as wit and judgment
are of *ours*—and like them too, indubitably both
made and fitted to go together,—in order, as we
say in all such cases of duplicated embellishments,—
to answer one another.

Now, for the sake of an experiment, and for the
clearer illustrating this matter—let us for a mo-
ment take off one of these two curious ornaments (I
care not which) from the point or pinnacle of the
chair it now stands on—nay, don't laugh at it—But
did you ever see, in the whole course of your lives,
such a ridiculous business as this has made of it!—

Why, 'tis as miserable a sight as a fow with one ear; and there is just as much sense and symmetry in the one as in the other:—do—pray, get off your seats only to take a view of it.—Now, would any man who valued his character a straw, have turned a piece of work out of his hand in such a condition?—nay, lay your hands upon your hearts and answer this plain question, Whether this one single knob, which now stands here like a blockhead by itself, can serve any purpose upon earth, but to put one in mind of the want of the other?—and let me farther ask, in case the chair was your own, if you would not in your consciences think, rather than be as it is, that it would be ten times better without any knob at all?

Now these two knobs—or top ornaments of the mind of man, which crown the whole entablature—being, as I said, wit and judgment, which of all others, as I have proved it, are the most needful—the most prized—the most calamitous to be without; and consequently the hardest to come at;—for all these reasons put together, there is not a mortal among us, so destitute of a love of good fame or feeding—or so ignorant of what will do him good therein—who does not wish and stedfastly resolve in his own mind, to be, or to be thought at least, master of the one or the other, and indeed of both of them, if the thing seems any way feasible, or likely to be brought to pass.

Now, your graver gentry having little or no kind of chance in aiming at the one,—unless they laid hold of the other—pray what do you think would

become of them?—Why, Sirs, in spite of all their *gravities*, they must e'en have been contented to have gone with their insides naked—This was not to be borne, but by an effort of philosophy not to be supposed in the case we are upon—so that no one could well have been angry with them, had they been satisfied with what little they could have snatched up and secreted under their cloaks and great periwigs, had they not raised a *hue and cry* at the same time against the lawful owners.

I need not tell your worships, that this was done with so much cunning and artifice—that the great *Locke*, who was seldom outwitted by false sounds—was nevertheless bubbled here. The cry, it seems, was so deep and solemn a one, and what with the help of great wigs, grave faces, and other implements of deceit, was rendered so general a one against the *poor wits* in this matter, that the philosopher himself was deceived by it—It was his glory to free the world from the lumber of a thousand vulgar errors,—but this was not of the number; so that instead of sitting down coolly, as such a philosopher should have done, to have examined the matter of fact before he philosophized upon it—on the contrary he took the fact for granted, and so joined in with the cry, and halloo'd it as boisterously as the rest.

This has been made the *Magna Charta* of stupidity ever since—but your reverences plainly see, it has been obtained in such a manner, that the title to it is not worth a groat:—which by the by is one of

Why, 'tis as miserable a sight as a fow with one ear; and there is just as much sense and symmetry in the one as in the other:—do—pray, get off your seats only to take a view of it.—Now, would any man who valued his character a straw, have turned a piece of work out of his hand in such a condition?—nay, lay your hands upon your hearts and answer this plain question, Whether this one single knob, which now stands here like a blockhead by itself, can serve any purpose upon earth, but to put one in mind of the want of the other?—and let me farther ask, in case the chair was your own, if you would not in your consciences think, rather than be as it is, that it would be ten times better without any knob at all?

Now these two knobs—or top ornaments of the mind of man, which crown the whole entablature—being, as I said, wit and judgment, which of all others, as I have proved it, are the most needful—the most prized—the most calamitous to be without; and consequently the hardest to come at;—for all these reasons put together, there is not a mortal among us, so destitute of a love of good fame or feeding—or so ignorant of what will do him good therein—who does not wish and stedfastly resolve in his own mind, to be, or to be thought at least, master of the one or the other, and indeed of both of them, if the thing seems any way feasible, or likely to be brought to pass.

Now, your graver gentry having little or no kind of chance in aiming at the one, unless they laid hold of the other—pray what do you think would

become of them?—Why, Sirs, in spite of all their *gravities*, they must e'en have been contented to have gone with their insides naked.—This was not to be borne, but by an effort of philosophy not to be supposed in the case we are upon—so that no one could well have been angry with them, had they been satisfied with what little they could have snatched up and secreted under their cloaks and great periwigs, had they not raised a *hue* and *cry* at the same time against the lawful owners.

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This has been made the *Magna Charta* of stupidity ever since—but your reverences plainly see, it has been obtained in such a manner, that the title to it is not worth a groat:—which by the by is one of

the many and vile impositions which gravity and grave folks have to answer for hereafter.

As for great wigs, upon which I may be thought to have spoken my mind too freely—I beg leave to qualify whatever has been unguardedly said to their dispraise or prejudice, by one general declaration—That I have no abhorrence whatever, nor do I detest and abjure either great wigs or long beards, any farther than what I see they are bespoke and let grow on purpose to carry on this self-same imposture—for any purpose—Peace be with them!—☞ Mark only—I write not for them.

CHAP. XXI.

EVERY day, for at least ten years together, did my father resolve to have it mended—'tis not mended yet;—no family but ours would have borne with it an hour—and what is most astonishing, there was not a subject in the world upon which my father was so eloquent, as upon that of door-hinges—and yet, at the same time, he was certainly one of the greatest bubbles to them, I think, that history can produce: his rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handcuffs.—Never did the parlour-door open—but his philosophy or his principles fell a victim to it;—three drops of oil with a feather, and a smart stroke of a hammer, had saved his honour for ever.

——Inconsistent soul that man is!—languishing under wounds, which he has the power to heal!—his whole life a contradiction to his knowledge!—his reason, that precious gift of God to him——

(instead of pouring in oil) serving but to sharpen his sensibilities—to multiply his pains, and render him more melancholy and uneasy under them!—Poor unhappy creature, that he should do so!—Are not the necessary causes of misery in this life enow, but he must add voluntary ones to his stock of sorrow,—struggle against evils which cannot be avoided, and submit to others which a tenth part of the trouble they create him would remove from his heart for ever?

By all that is good and virtuous! if there are three drops of oil to be got, and a hammer to be found within ten miles of *Shandy-Hall*—the parlour door, hinge shall be mended this reign.

CHAP. XXII.

WHEN Corporal *Trim* had brought his two mortars to bear, he was delighted with his handiwork above measure; and knowing what a pleasure it would be to his master to see them, he was not able to resist the desire he had of carrying them directly into his parlour.

Now, next to the moral lesson I had in view in mentioning the affair of *hinges*, I had a speculative consideration arising out of it, and it is this:

Had the parlour door opened and turn'd upon its hinges, as a door should do—

Or, for example, as cleverly as our government has been turning upon its hinges—(that is, in case things have all along gone well with your worship,—otherwise I give up my simile)—in this case, I say, there

had been no danger either to master or man, in Corporal *Trim*'s peeping in: the moment he had beheld my father and my uncle *Toby* fast asleep—the respectfulness of his carriage was such, he would have retired as silent as death, and left them both in their arm-chairs, dreaming as happy as he had found them: but the thing was, morally speaking, so very impracticable, that for the many years in which this hinge was suffered to be out of order, and amongst the hourly grievances my father submitted to upon its account—this was one, that he never folded his arms to take his nap after dinner, but the thoughts of being unavoidably awakened by the first person who should open the door, was always uppermost in his imagination, and so incessantly stepp'd in betwixt him and the first balmy presage of his repose, as to rob him, as he often declared, of the whole sweets of it.

"When things move upon bad hinges, an' please your worships, how can it be otherwise?"

Pray what's the matter? who is there? cried my father, waking the moment the door began to creak—I wish the smith would give a peep at that confounded hinge.—'Tis nothing, an' please your honour, said *Trim*, but two mortars I am bringing in.—They shan't make a clatter with them here, cried my father hastily.—If *Dr. Slop* has any drugs to pound, let him do it in the kitchen.—May it please your honour, cried *Trim*, they are two mortar-pieces for a siege next summer, which I have been making out of a pair of jack-boots, which *Obadiah* told me your honour had left off wearing.—By Heaven!

cried my father, springing out of his chair as he swore—I have not one appointment belonging to me, which I set so much store by as I do by these jack-boots—they were our great-grandfather's, brother *Toby*,—they were *hereditary*. Then I fear, quoth my uncle *Toby*, *Trim* has cut off the entail.—I have only cut off the tops, an' please your honour, cried *Trim*.—I hate *perpetuities* as much as any man alive, cried my father—but these jack-boots, continued he (smiling, though very angry at the same time), have been in the family, brother, ever since the civil wars—Sir *Roger Shandy* wore them at the battle of *Marston Moor*—I declare I would not have taken ten pounds for them.—I'll pay you the money, brother *Shandy*, quoth my uncle *Toby*, looking at the two mortars with infinite pleasure, and putting his hand into his breeches-pocket as he viewed them—I'll pay you the ten pounds this moment with all my heart and soul.—

Brother *Toby*, replied my father, altering his tone, you care not what money you dissipate and throw away, provided, continued he, 'tis but upon a *SIEGE*.—Have I not one hundred and twenty pounds a year, besides my half pay? cried my uncle *Toby*.—What is that—replied my father hastily—to ten pounds for a pair of jack-boots?—twelve guineas for your *pontoons*?—half as much for your *Dutch* draw-bridge?—to say nothing of the train of little brass artillery you bespoke last week, with twenty other preparations for the siege of *Messina*: believe me, dear brother *Toby*, continued my father, taking him kindly by the hand—these military operations of

yours are above your strength ; you mean well, brother—but they carry you into greater expences than you were at first aware of ;—and take my word, dear *Toby*, they will in the end quite ruin your fortune, and make a beggar of you.—What signifies it if they do, replied my uncle *Toby*, so long as we know 'tis for the good of the nation ?—

My father could not help smiling for his soul—his anger at the worst was never more than a spark ;—and the zeal and simplicity of *Trim*—and the generous (though hobby-horsical) gallantry of my uncle *Toby*, brought him into perfect good humour with them in an instant.

Generous souls !—God prosper you both, and your mortar pieces too ! quoth my father to himself.

CHAP. XXIII.

ALL is quiet and hush, cried my father, at least above-stairs—I hear not one foot stirring.—Prithce, *Trim*, who's in the kitchen ! There is no one soul in the kitchen, answered *Trim*, making a low bow as he spoke, except Dr. *Slop*.—Confusion ! cried my father (getting up upon his legs a second time),—not one single thing has gone right this day ! Had I faith in astrology, brother (which, by the by, my father had), I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine, and turning every individual thing in it out of its place.—Why, I thought Dr. *Slop* had been above stairs with my wife, and so said you.—What can the fellow be puzzling about in the kitchen ?—He is bu-

fy, an' please your honour, replied *Trim*, in making a bridge. 'Tis very obliging in him, quoth my uncle *Toby*:—pray give my humble service to Dr. *Slop*, *Trim*, and tell him I thank him heartily.

You must know, my uncle *Toby* mistook the bridge—as widely as my father mistook the mortars—But to understand how my uncle *Toby* could mistake the bridge—I fear I must give you an exact account of the road which led to it;—or to drop my metaphor (for there is nothing more dishonest in an historian than the use of one)—in order to conceive the probability of this error in my uncle *Toby* aright, I must give you some account of an adventure of *Trim*'s, though much against my will; I say much against my will, only because the story, in one sense, is certainly out of its place here, for by right it should come in, either amongst the anecdotes of my uncle *Toby*'s amours with widow *Wadman*, in which corporal *Trim* was no mean actor—or else in the middle of his and my uncle *Toby*'s campaigns on the bowling-green—for it will do very well in either place;—but then if I reserve it for either of those parts of my story—I ruin the story I'm upon;—and if I tell it here—I anticipate matters and ruin it there.

What would your worships have me to do in this case?

—Tell it, Mr. *Shandy*, by all means.—You are a fool, *Tristram*, if you do.

O ye powers! (for powers ye are, and great ones too)—which enable mortal man to tell a story worth the hearing—that kindly show him, where he is to begin it—and where he is to end it—what he is

to put into it——and what he is to leave out——how much of it he is to cast into a shade——and whereabouts he is to throw his light!——Ye, who preside over this vast empire of biographical freebooters, and see how many scrapes and plunges your subjects hourly fall into;—will you do one thing?—I beg and beseech you (in case you will do nothing better for us) that wherever in any part of your dominions it so falls out, that three several roads meet in one point, as they have done just here—that at least you set up a guide-post in the centre of them, in mere charity, to direct an uncertain devil which of the three he is to take.

CHAP. XXIV.

THOUGH the shock my uncle *Toby* received the year after the demolition of *Dunkirk*, in his affair with widow *Wadman*, had fixed him in a resolution never more to think of the sex—or of aught which belonged to it; yet Corporal *Trim* had made no such bargain with himself. Indeed, in my uncle *Toby's* case, there was a strange and unaccountable concurrence of circumstances which insensibly drew him in, to lay siege to that fair and strong citadel.—In *Trim's* case there was a concurrence of nothing in the world, but of him and *Bridget* in the kitchen;—though in truth, the love and veneration he bore his master was such, and so fond was he of imitating him in all he did, that had my uncle *Toby* employed his time and genius in tagging of points—I am persuaded the honest corporal would have laid down his arms, and

followed his example with pleasure.—When therefore my uncle *Toby* sat down before the mistress—Corporal *Trim* incontinently took ground before the maid.

Now, my dear friend *Garrick*, whom I have so much cause to esteem and honour—(why, or wherefore, 'tis no matter)—can it escape your penetration—I defy it—that so many play-wrights, and officers of chit-chat, have ever since been working up on *Trim's* and my uncle *Toby's* pattern?—I care not what *Aristotle*, or *Pacuvius*, or *Bossu*, or *Ricoboni* say—(though I never read one of them)—there is not a greater difference between a single horse chair and Madam *Pompadour's vis-à-vis*, than betwixt a single amour, and an amour thus nobly doubled, and going upon all four, prancing throughout a grand drama—Sir, a simple, single, silly affair of that kind—is quite lost in five acts;—but that is neither here nor there.

After a series of attacks and repulses in a course of nine months on my uncle *Toby's* quarter, a most minute account of every particular of which shall be given in its proper place, my uncle *Toby*, honest man! found it necessary to draw off his forces, and raise the siege somewhat indignantly.

Corporal *Trim*, as I said, had made no such bargain either with himself—or with any one else—The fidelity however of his heart not suffering him to go into a house which his master had forsaken with disgust—he contented himself with turning his part of the siege into a blockade,—that is, he kept others off;—for though he never after went to the

house, yet he never met *Bridget* in the village, but he would either nod, or wink, or smile, or look kindly at her—or (as circumstances directed) he would shake her by the hand—or ask her lovingly how she did—or would give her a ribbon—and now and then, though never but when it could be done with decorum, would give *Bridget* a —.

Precisely in this situation did these things stand for five years; that is, from the demolition of *Dunkirk* in the year 13, to the latter end of my uncle *Toby's* campaign in the year 18, which was about six or seven weeks before the time I'm speaking of.—When *Trim*, as his custom was, after he had put my uncle *Toby* to bed, going down one moon-shiny night to see that every thing was right at his fortifications,—in the lane separated from the bowling-green with flowering shrubs and holly—he espied his *Bridget*.

As the corporal thought there was nothing in the world so well worth showing as the glorious works which he and my uncle *Toby* had made, *Trim* courteously and gallantly took her by the hand, and led her in: this was not done so privately, but that the foul-mouth'd trumpet of Fame carried it from ear to ear, till at length it reach'd my father's, with this untoward circumstance along with it, that my uncle *Toby's* curious draw-bridge, constructed and painted after the *Dutch* fashion, and which went quite across the ditch—was broke down, and some how or other crushed all to pieces that very night.

My father, as you have observed, had no great esteem for my uncle *Toby's* hobby-horse; he thought it the most ridiculous horse that ever gentleman

mounted; and indeed, unless my uncle *Toby* vexed him about it, could never think of it once, without smiling at it—so that it could never get lame, or happen any mischance, but it tickled my father's imagination beyond measure; but this being an accident much more to his humour than any one which had yet befall'n it, it proved an inexhaustible fund of entertainment to him.—Well—but dear *Toby*! my father would say, do tell me seriously how this affair of the bridge happened.—How can you tease me so much about it? my uncle *Toby* would reply—I have told it you twenty times, word for word as *Trim* told it me.—Prithee, how was it then, corporal? my father would cry, turning to *Trim*.—It was a mere misfortune, an' please your honour;—I was showing Mrs. *Bridget* our fortifications, and in going too near the edge of the fosse, I unfortunately slipp'd in.—Very well, *Trim*, my father would cry—(smiling mysteriously, and giving a nod—but without interrupting him)—and being link'd fast, an' please your honour, arm in arm with Mrs. *Bridget*, I dragged her after me, by means of which she fell backwards soss against the bridge—and *Trim*'s foot (my uncle *Toby* would cry, taking the story out of his mouth) getting into the curvette, he tumbled full against the bridge too.—It was a thousand to one, my uncle *Toby* would add, that the poor fellow did not break his leg.—Ay truly, my father would say—a limb is soon broke, brother *Toby*, in such encounters.—And so, an' please your honour, the bridge, which your honour knows was a very slight one, was broke down betwixt us, and splintered all to pieces.

At other times, but especially when my uncle *Toby* was so unfortunate as to say a syllable about cannons, bombs, or petards—my father would exhaust all the stores of his eloquence (which indeed were very great) in a panegyric upon the BATTERING-RAMS of the ancients—the VINEA which *Alexander* made use of at the siege of *Troy*.—He would tell my uncle *Toby* of the CATAPULTÆ of the *Syrians*, which threw such monstrous stones so many hundred feet, and shook the strongest bulwarks from their very foundations:—he would go on and describe the wonderful mechanism of the BALLISTA, which *Marcellinus* makes so much rout about;—the terrible effects of the PYRABOLI, which cast fire;—the danger of the TEREBRA and CORPIO, which cast javelins.—But what are these, would he say, to the destructive machinery of *Corporal Trim*?—believe me, brother *Toby*, no bridge, or bastion, or Sally-port, that ever was constructed in this world, can hold out against such artillery.——

My uncle *Toby* would never attempt any defence against the force of this ridicule, but that of redoubling the vehemence of smoking his pipe; in doing which, he raised so dense a vapour one night after supper, that it set my father, who was a little phthisical, into a suffocating fit of violent coughing: my uncle *Toby* leaped up without feeling the pain upon his groin—and, with infinite pity, stood beside his brother's chair, tapping his back with one hand, and holding his head with the other, and from time to time wiping his eyes with a clean cambric handkerchief, which he pulled out of his pocket.—The af-

fectionate and endearing manner in which my uncle *Toby* did these little offices—cut my father through his reins, for the pain he had just been giving him.—May my brains be knock'd out with a battering-ram or a catapulta, I care not which, quoth my father to himself—if ever I insult this worthy soul more!

CHAP. XXV.

THE draw-bridge being held irreparable, *Trim* was ordered directly to set about another—but not upon the same model: for Cardinal *Alberoni's* intrigues at that time being discovered, and my uncle *Toby* rightly foreseeing that a flame would inevitably break out betwixt *Spain* and the Empire, and that the operations of the ensuing campaign must in all likelihood be either in *Naples* or *Sicily*—he determined upon an *Italian* bridge—(my uncle *Toby*, by the by, was not far out of his conjectures)—But my father, who was infinitely the better politician, and took the lead as far of my uncle *Toby* in the cabinet, as my uncle *Toby* took it of him in the field—convinced him, that if the King of *Spain* and the Emperor went together by the ears, *England* and *France* and *Holland* must, by force of their pre-engagements, all enter the lists too;—and if so, he would say, the combatants, brother *Toby*, as sure as we are alive, will fall to it again, pell-mell, upon the old prize-fighting stage of *Flanders*;—then what will you do with your *Italian* bridge?

—We will go on with it then upon the old model, cried my uncle *Toby*.

When Corporal *Trim* had about half finished it in that style—my uncle *Toby* found out a capital defect in it, which he had never thoroughly considered before. It turned, it seems, upon hinges at both ends of it, opening in the middle, one half of which turning to one side of the fosse, and the other to the other—the advantage of which was this, that by dividing the weight of the bridge into two equal portions, it empowered my uncle *Toby* to raise it up or let it down with the end of his crutch, and with one hand, which, as his garrison was weak, was as much as he could well spare—But the disadvantages of such a construction were insurmountable;—for by this means, he would say, I leave one half of my bridge in my enemy's possession—and pray of what use is the other?

The natural remedy for this was, no doubt, to have his bridge fast only at one end with hinges, so that the whole might be lifted up together, and stand bolt upright—but that was rejected for the reason given above.

For a whole week after, he was determined in his mind to have one of that particular construction which is made to draw back horizontally to hinder a passage, and to thrust forwards again to gain a passage—of which sorts your worships might have seen three famous ones at *Spire*, before its destruction—and one now at *Brisac*, if I mistake not;—but my father advising my uncle *Toby*, with great earnestness, to have nothing more to do with thrusting

bridges—and my uncle foreseeing moreover that it would but perpetuate the memory of the Corporal's misfortune—he changed his mind for that of the Marquis *d'Hôpital's* invention, which the younger *Bernouilli* has so well and learnedly described, as your worships may see—*Act. Erud. Lips.* an. 1695:—to these a lead weight is an eternal balance, and keeps watch as well as a couple of centinels, inasmuch as the construction of them was a curve line approximating to a cycloid——if not a cycloid itself.

My uncle *Toby* understood the nature of a parabola as well as any man in *England*—but was not quite such a master of the cycloid;—he talked however about it every day—the bridge went not forwards.—We'll ask somebody about it, cried my uncle *Toby* to *Trim*.

CHAP. XXVI.

WHEN *Trim* came in and told my father that *Dr. Slop* was in the kitchen, and busy in making a bridge,—my uncle *Toby*—the affair of the jack-boots having just then raised a train of military ideas in his brain—took it instantly for granted that *Dr. Slop* was making a model of the Marquis *d'Hôpital's* bridge.—'Tis very obliging in him, quoth my uncle *Toby*.—pray give my humble service to *Dr. Slop*, *Trim*, and tell him I thank him heartily.

Had my uncle *Toby's* head been a *Savoyard's* box, and my father peeping in all the time at one end of it—it could not have given him a more distinct

conception of the operations of my uncle *Toby's* imagination, than what he had; so, notwithstanding the catapulta and battering-ram, and his bitter imprecation about them, he was just beginning to triumph.

When *Trim's* answer, in an instant, tore the laurel from his brows, and twisted it to pieces.

CHAP. XXVII.

—THIS unfortunate draw-bridge of yours, quoth my father—God bless your honour, cried *Trim*, 'tis a bridge for master's nose.—In bringing him into the world with his vile instruments, he has crushed his nose, *Susannah* says, as flat as a pancake to his face, and he is making a false bridge with a piece of cotton, and a thin piece of whalebone out of *Susannah's* stays, to raise it up.

—Lead me, brother *Toby*, cried my father, to my room this instant.

CHAP. XXVIII.

FROM the first moment I sat down to write my life for the amusement of the world, and my opinions for its instruction, has a cloud insensibly been gathering over my father.—A tide of little evils and distresses has been setting in against him.—Not one thing, as he observed himself, has gone right and now is the storm thickened and going to break, and pour down full upon his head.

I enter upon this part of my story in the most

penfive and melancholy frame of mind that ever sympathetic breast was touched with.—My nerves relax as I tell it.—Every line I write, I feel an abatement of the quickness of my pulse, and of that careless alacrity with it, which every day of my life prompts me to say and write a thousand things I should not.—And this moment that I last dipped my pen into my ink, I could not help taking notice what a cautious air of sad composure and solemnity there appeared in my manner of doing it.—Lord! how different from the rash jerks and hair-brain'd squirts thou art wont, *Tristram*, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen—spitting thy ink about thy table and thy books—as if thy pen and thy ink, thy books and thy furniture, cost thee nothing!

CHAP. XXIX.

—I won't go about to argue the point with you—'tis so—and I am persuaded of it, Madam, as much as can be, "That both man and woman bear pain or sorrow (and, for aught I know, pleasure too) best in a horizontal position." The moment my father got up into his chamber, he threw himself prostrate across his bed in the wildest disorder imaginable, but at the same time in the most lamentable attitude of a man borne down with sorrows, that ever the eye of pity dropped a tear for.—The palm of his right hand, as he fell upon the bed, receiving his forehead, and covering the greatest part of both his eyes, gently sunk down

with his head (his elbow giving way backwards) till his nose touched the quilt;—his left arm hung insensibly over the side of the bed, his knuckles reclining upon the handle of the chamber-pot, which peep'd out beyond the valance—his right leg (his left being drawn up towards his body) hung half over the side of the bed, the edge of it pressing upon his shin-bone—He felt it not. A fix'd, inflexible sorrow took possession of every line of his face.—He sigh'd once—heaved his breast often—but uttered not a word.

An old set-stitched chair, valanced and fringed around with party-coloured worsted bobs, stood at the bed's head, opposite to the side where my father's head reclined.—My uncle *Toby* sat him down in it.

Before an affliction is digested—consolation ever comes too soon;—and after it is digested—it comes too late: so that you see, Madam, there is but a mark between these two, as fine almost as a hair, for a comforter to take aim at: my uncle *Toby* was always either on this side, or on that of it, and would often say, he believed in his heart he could as soon hit the longitude; for this reason, when he sat down in the chair, he drew the curtain a little forwards, and having a tear at every one's service—he pull'd out a cambric handkerchief—gave a low sigh—but held his peace.

CHAP. XXX.

—“*ALL is not gain that is got into the purse.*”—

So that notwithstanding my father had the happiness of reading the oddest books in the universe, and had moreover, in himself, the oddest way of thinking that ever man in it was bless'd with, yet it had this drawback upon him after all—that it laid him open to some of the oddest and most whimsical distresses; of which this particular one, which he sunk under at present, is as strong an example as can be given.

No doubt, the breaking down of the bridge of a child's nose, by the edge of a pair of forceps—however scientifically applied—would vex any man in the world, who was at so much pains in begetting a child as my father was—yet it will not account for the extravagance of his affliction, nor will it justify the unchristian manner he abandoned and surrendered himself up to.

To explain this, I must leave him upon the bed for half an hour—and my uncle Toby in his old fringed chair sitting beside him.

CHAP. XXXI.

—I THINK it a very unreasonable demand—cried my great-grandfather, twisting up the paper, and throwing it upon the table.—By this account, Madam, you have but two thousand pounds fortune, and not a shilling more—and you insist upon

having three hundred pounds a year jointure for it.—

—“Because,” replied my great-grandmother, “you have little or no nose, Sir.”—

Now, before I venture to make use of the word *Nose* a second time—to avoid all confusion in what will be said upon it, in this interesting part of my story, it may not be amiss to explain my own meaning, and define, with all possible exactness and precision, what I would willingly be understood to mean by the term: being of opinion, that 'tis owing to the negligence and perverseness of writers in despising this precaution, and to nothing else—that all the polemical writings in divinity are not as clear and demonstrative as those upon a *Will e' the Wisp*, or any other sound part of philosophy, and natural pursuit; in order to which, what have you to do, before you set out, unless you intend to go puzzling on to the day of judgment—but to give the world a good definition, and stand to it, of the main word you have most occasion for——changing it, Sir, as you would a guinea, into small coin?—which done——let the father of confusion puzzle you if he can, or put a different idea either into your head, or your reader's head, if he knows how.

In books of strict morality and close reasoning, such as this I am engaged in—the neglect is inexcusable; and Heaven is witness, how the world has revenged itself upon me for leaving so many openings to equivocal strictures—and for depending so much as I have done, all along, upon the cleanliness of my readers imaginations.

—Here are two senses, cried *Eugenius*, as we walk'd along, pointing with the fore-finger of his right hand to the word *Crevices*, in the one hundred and eighteenth page of this first volume of this book of books;—here are two senses,—quoth he—
—And here are two roads;—replied I, turning short upon him—
—a dirty and a clean one—which shall we take?—The clean, by all means, replied *Eugenius*.—
—*Eugenius*, said I, stepping before him, and laying my hand upon his breast—to define—is to distrust.—Thus I triumphed over *Eugenius*; but I triumph'd over him as I always do, like a fool.—
'Tis my comfort, however, I am not an obstinate one: therefore,

I define a nose as follows—entreating only beforehand, and beseeching my readers, both male and female, of what age, complexion; and condition soever, for the love of God and their own souls, to guard against the temptations and suggestions of the devil, and suffer him by no art or wile to put any other ideas into their minds, than what I put into my definition—For by the word *Nose*, throughout all this long chapter of noses, and in every other part of my work, where the word *Nose* occurs—
I declare, by that word I mean a nose, and nothing more, or less.

CHAP. XXXII.

—“BECAUSE,” quoth my great grandmother, repeating the words again,—“you have little or no
“nose, Sir.”—

S'death ! cried my great-grandfather, clapping his hand upon his nose, — 'tis not so small as that comes to ; — 'tis a full inch longer than my father's. — Now my great-grandfather's nose was for all the world like unto the noses of all the men, women, and children, whom *Pantagruel* found dwelling upon the island of ENNASIN. — By the way, if you would know the strange way of getting a-kin amongst so flat-nosed a people — you must read the book ; — find it out yourself, you never can. —

— 'Twas shaped, Sir, like an ace of clubs.

— 'Tis a full inch, continued my grandfather, pressing up the ridge of his nose with his finger and thumb, and repeating his assertion — 'tis a full inch longer, Madam, than my father's. — You must mean your uncle's, replied my great-grandmother.

— My great-grandfather was convinced — He untwisted the paper, and signed the article.

CHAP. XXXIII.

— **W**HAT an unconscionable jointure, my dear, do we pay out of this small estate of ours ! quoth my grandmother to my grandfather.

My father, replied my grandfather, had no more nose, my dear, saving the mark, than there is upon the back of my hand.

— Now, you must know, that my great-grandmother outlived my grandfather twelve years ; so that my father had the jointure to pay, a hundred

and fifty pounds half yearly—(on *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*)—during all that time.

No man discharged pecuniary obligations with a better grace than my father—And as far as a hundred pounds went, he would fling it upon the table, guinea by guinea, with that spirited jerk of an honest welcome, which generous souls, and generous souls only, are able to fling down money: but as soon as ever he enter'd upon the odd fifty—he generally gave a loud *Hem!* rubb'd the side of his nose leisurely with the flat part of his fore-finger—inset his hand cautiously betwixt his head and the caul of his wig—look'd at both sides of every guinea as he parted with it—and seldom could get to the end of the fifty pounds, without pulling out his handkerchief, and wiping his temples.

Defend me, gracious heaven! from those persecuting spirits who make no allowances for these workings within us.—Never—O never may I lay down in their tents, who cannot relax the engine, and feel pity for the force of education, and the prevalence of opinions, long derived from ancestors!

For three generations at least this *tenet* in favour of long noses had gradually been taking root in our family.—TRADITION was all along on its side, and INTEREST was every half-year stepping in to strengthen it; so that the whimsicality of my father's brain was far from having the whole honour of this, as it had of almost all his other strange notions.—For in a great measure he might be said to have suck'd this in with his mother's milk. He did

his part however.—If education planted the mistake (in case it was one) my father watered it, and ripened it to perfection.

He would often declare, in speaking his thoughts upon the subject, that he did not conceive how the greatest family in *England* could stand it out against an uninterrupted succession of six or seven short noses.—And for the contrary reason, he would generally add, That it must be one of the greatest problems in civil life, where the same number of long and jolly noses, following one another in a direct line, did not raise and hoist it up into the best vacancies in the kingdom.—He would often boast that the *Shandy* family rank'd very high in King *Harry* the VIIIth's time, but owed its rise to no state engine—he would say—but to that only;—but that, like other families, he would add—it had felt the turn of the wheel, and had never recovered the blow of my great-grandfather's nose.—It was an ace of clubs indeed, he would cry, shaking his head—and as vile a one for an unfortunate family as ever turn'd up trumps.

—Fair and softly, gentle reader!—where is thy fancy carrying thee?—If there is truth in man, by my great-grandfather's nose, I mean the external organ of smelling, or that part of man which stands prominent in his face—and which painters say, in good jolly noses and well-proportioned faces, should comprehend a full third—that is, measured downwards from the setting on of the hair.—

—What a life of it has an author, at this pass!

CHAP. XXXIV.

It is a singular blessing, that nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and renitency against conviction, which is observed in old dogs—"of not learning new tricks."

What a shuttlecock of a fellow would the greatest philosopher that ever existed be whisk'd into at once, did he read such books, and observe such facts, and think such thoughts, as would eternally be making him change sides!

Now, my father, as I told you last year, detested all this—He pick'd up an opinion, Sir, as a man in a state of nature picks up an apple.—It becomes his own—and if he is a man of spirit, he would lose his life rather than give it up.

I am aware that *Didius*, the great civilian, will contest this point; and cry out against me, Whence comes this man's right to this apple? *ex confesso*, he will say—things were in a state of nature.—The apple as much *Frank's* apple as *John's*. Pray Mr. *Shandy*, what patent has he to show for it? and how did it begin to be his? was it, when he set his heart upon it? or when he gathered it? or when he chew'd it? or when he roasted it? or when he peel'd? or when he brought it home? or when he digested?—or when he —?—For 'tis plain, Sir, if the first picking up of the apple made it not his—that no subsequent act could.

Brother *Didius*, *Tribonius* will answer—(now *Tribonius* the civilian and church lawyer's beard

being three inches and a half and three eighths longer than *Didius* his beard—I'm glad he takes up the cudgels for me, so I give myself no farther trouble about the answer.)—Brother *Didius*, *Tribonius* will say, it is a decreed case, as you may find it in the fragments of *Gregorius* and *Hermogenes's* codes, and in all the codes from *Justinian's* down to the codes of *Louis* and *Des Eaux*.—That the sweat of a man's brows, and the exudations of a man's brains, are as much a man's own property as the breeches upon his backside;—which said exudations, &c. being dropp'd upon the said apple by the labour of finding it, and picking it up,—and being moreover indissolubly wasted, and as indissolubly annex'd, by the picker up, to the thing pick'd up, carried home, roasted, peel'd, eaten, digested, and so on;—'tis evident that the gatherer of the apple, in so doing, has mix'd up something which was his own, with the apple which was not his own, by which means he has acquired a property;—or, in other words, the apple is *Jahn's* apple.

By the same learned chain of reasoning my father stood up for all his opinions; he had spared no pains in picking them up, and the more they lay out of the common way, the better still was his title.—No mortal claimed them; they had cost him moreover as much labour in cooking and digesting as in the case above, so that they might well and truly be said to be of his own goods and chattels.—Accordingly he held fast by 'em both by teeth and claws—would fly to whatever he could lay his hands on—and, in a word, would intrench and fortify

them round with as many circumvallations and breast-works, as my uncle *Toby* would a citadel.

There was one plaguy rub in the way of all this—the scarcity of materials to make any thing of a defence with, in case of a smart attack; inasmuch as few men of great genius had exercised their parts in writing books upon the subject of great noses.—By the trotting of my lean horse, the thing is incredible! and I am quite lost in my understanding, when I am considering what a treasure of precious time and talents together has been wasted upon worse subjects—and how many millions of books in all languages, and in all possible types and bindings, have been fabricated upon points not half so much tending to the unity and peace-making of the world. What was to be had, however, he set the greater store by; and though my father would oft-times sport with my uncle *Toby*'s library—which, by the by, was ridiculous enough—yet at the very same time he did it, he collected every book and treatise which had been systematically wrote upon noses, with as much care as my honest uncle *Toby* had done those upon military architecture.—'Tis true, a much less table would have held them—but that was not thy transgression, my dear uncle.—

Here—but why here—rather than in any other part of my story—I am not able to tell;—but here it is—my heart stops me to pay to thee, my dear uncle *Toby*, once for all, the tribute I owe thy goodness.—Here let me thrust my chair aside, and kneel down upon the ground, whilst I am pouring forth the warmest sentiment of love for thee, and

veneration for the excellency of thy character, that ever virtue and nature kindled in a nephew's bosom.—Peace and comfort rest for evermore upon thy head!—Thou enviedst no man's comforts—in-sultedst no man's opinions—Thou blackenedst no man's character—devouredst no man's bread: gently, with faithful *Trim* behind thee, didst thou amble round the little circle of thy pleasures, jostling no creature in thy way:—for each one's sorrows, thou hadst a tear,—for each man's need, thou hadst a shilling.

Whilst I am worth one, to pay a weeder—thy path from thy door to thy bowling-green shall never be grown up.—Whilst there is a rood and a half of land in the *Shandy* family, thy fortifications, my dear uncle *Toby*, shall never be demolish'd.

CHAP. XXXV.

My father's collection was not great, but, to make amends, it was curious; and consequently he was some time in making it; he had the great good fortune, however, to set off well in getting *Bruscamille's* prologue upon long noses, almost for nothing—for he gave no more for *Bruscamille* than three half-crowns; owing (indeed to the strong fancy which the stall-man saw my father had for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.—There are not three *Bruscambilles* in *Christendom*—said the stall-man, except what are chain'd up in the libraries of the curious. My father flung down the money as quick as lightning—took *Bruscamille* into his bosom—hied

home from *Piccadilly* to *Coleman-street* with it, as he would have hied home with a treasure, without taking his hand once off from *Bruscamille* all the way.

To those who do not yet know of which gender *Bruscamille* is—inasmuch as a prologue upon long noses might easily be done by either—'twill be no objection against the simile—to say, That when my father got home, he solaced himself with *Bruscamille* after the manner in which, 'tis ten to one, your worship solaced yourself with your first mistress—that is from morning even unto night : which, by the by, how delightful soever it may prove to the inamorato—is of little or no entertainment at all to by-standers.—Take notice, I go no farther with the simile—My father's eye was greater than his appetite—his zeal greater than his knowledge—he cool'd—his affections became divided—he got hold of *Prignitz*—purchased *Scroderus*, *Andrea Paraus*, *Bouchet's* Evening Conferences, and above all, the great and learned *Hafen Slawkenbergius* ; of which, as I shall have much to say by and by—I will say nothing now.

CHAP. XXXVI.

OF all the tracts my father was at the pains to procure and study in support of his hypothesis, there was not any one wherein he felt a more cruel disappointment at first, than in the celebrated dialogue between *Pamphagus* and *Cocles*, written by the chaste pen of the great and venerable *Erasmus*, upon the various

Vol. I. M

uses and seasonable applications of long noses.—
 Now don't let Satan, my dear girl, in this chapter, take advantage of any one spot of rising ground to get astride of your imagination, if you can any ways help it; or if he is so nimble as to slip on—let me beg of you, like an unback'd filly, *to frisk it, to squirt it, to jump it, to rear it, to bound it—and to kick it, with long kicks and short kicks*, till, like *Tickletoby's* mare, you break a strap or a crupper, and throw his worship into the dirt.—You need not kill him.—

—And pray who was *Tickletoby's* mare?—'Tis just as discreditable and unscholar-like a question, Sir, as to have asked what year (*ab urb. con.*) the second Punic war broke out.—Who was *Tickletoby's* mare!

—Read, read, read, read, my unlearned reader! read—or by the knowledge of the great faint *Paraleipomenon*—I tell you beforehand, you had better throw down the book at once; for without *much reading*, by which your reverence knows I mean *much knowledge*, you will no more be able to penetrate the moral of the next marbled page (motely emblem of my work!) than the world with all its sagacity has been able to unravel the many opinions, transactions, and truths, which still lie mystically hid under the dark veil of the black one.

— and reasonable applications of long notices. —
 Now don't, Satan, my dear girl, in this chapter,
 take advantage of any one spot of rising ground to
 get aside of your imagination, if you can any ways
 help it; or if he is so nimble as to slip on—let me
 beg of you, like an unback'd filly, to jump it, to follow
 it, to jump it, to rear it, to bound it—and to kick it
 with long hair and flourishes, till like Tristram's
 mare, you break a trap of a chapter, and throw his
 worthip into the dirt.—You need not kill him.

✶ The BOOKBINDER is desired to cover both
 sides of this leaf with the best marbled paper, tak-
 ing care to keep the folio lines clear, and to pre-
 serve the proper margins.

CHAP. XXXV.

"What the world has said of me, I have heard; but I have not been the subject of any of their sayings. My note has been the subject of many sayings. How the face should look a note said."

"The doctrine, you see, was laid down by the world; as my father wished it, with the world's opinion; but my father's disposition was to study and to think more upon to able a part, but the part said."

The BOOKBINDER is desired to cover both sides of this leaf with the best marbled paper, taking care to keep the folio lines clear, and to preserve the proper margins

and pay'd at first most terrible. As the dialogue was of thing to have a good name. As the dialogue was of thing to have a good name. As the dialogue was of thing to have a good name. As the dialogue was of thing to have a good name.

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CHAP. XXXVII.

“*NIHIL me pœnitet hujus nasi,*” quoth *Pamphagus* ; —that is—“ My nose has been the making of me.” —“*Nec est cur pœniteat,*” replies *Cocles* ; that is, “ How the duce should such a nose fail ?”

The doctrine, you see, was laid down by *Erasmus*, as my father wished it, with the utmost plainness ; but my father’s disappointment was, in finding nothing more from so able a pen, but the bare fact itself, without any of that speculative subtilty or ambidexterity of argumentation upon it, which Heaven had bestow’d upon man on purpose to investigate truth, and fight for her on all sides.—My father pish’d and pugh’d at first most terribly—’tis worth something to have a good name. As the dialogue was of *Erasmus*, my father soon came to himself, and read it over and over again with great application, studying every word and every syllable of it through and through in its most strict and literal interpretation—He could still make nothing of it, that way. Mayhap there is more meant, than is said in it, quoth my father.—Learned men, brother *Toby*, don’t write dialogues upon long noses for nothing.—I’ll study the mystic and the allegoric sense—here is some room to turn a man’s self in, brother.

My father read on.—

Now I find it needful to inform your reverences, and worships, that besides the many nautical uses of long noses enumerated by *Erasmus*, the dialogist affirmeth that a long nose is not without its domestic

conveniences also ; for that in a case of distress—and for want of a pair of bellows, it will do excellently well *ad excitandum focum* (to stir up the fire.)

Nature had been prodigal in her gifts to my father beyond measure, and had sown the seeds of verbal criticism as deep within him, as she had done the seeds of all other knowledge—so that he had got out his penknife, and was trying experiments upon the sentence, to see if he could not scratch some better sense into it.—I've got within a single letter, brother *Toby*, cried my father, of *Erasmus* his mystic meaning.—You are near enough, brother, replied my uncle, in all conscience.—Pshaw ! cried my father, scratching on—I might as well be seven miles off.—I've done it—said my father, snapping his fingers.—See, my dear brother *Toby*, how I have mended the sense !—But you have marr'd a word, replied my uncle *Toby*.—My father put on his spectacles—bit his lip—and tore out the leaf in a passion.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

O *SLAWKENBERGIUS* ! thou faithful analyzer of my *Disgrazias*—thou sad foreteller of so many of the whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come slap upon me from the shortness of my nose, and no other cause, that I am conscious of.—Tell me, *Slawkenbergius* ! what secret impulse was it ? what intonation of voice ? whence came it ? how did it sound in thy ears ?—art thou sure thou heard'st it ?—which first cried out to thee—

go—go, *Slawkenbergius*! dedicate the labours of thy life—neglect thy pastimes—call forth all the powers and faculties of thy nature—macerate thyself in the service of mankind, and write a grand folio for them, upon the subject of their noses.

How the communication was conveyed into *Slawkenbergius*'s sensorium—so that *Slawkenbergius* should know whose finger touch'd the key—and whose hand it was that blew the bellows—as *Hafen Slawkenbergius* has been dead and laid in his grave above fourscore and ten years—we can only raise conjectures.

Slawkenbergius was play'd upon, for aught I know, like one of *Whitefield*'s disciples—that is, with such a distinct intelligence, Sir, of which of the two masters it was that had been practising upon his instrument—as to make all reasoning upon it needless.

—For in the account which *Hafen Slawkenbergius* gives the world of his motives and occasions for writing, and spending so many years of his life upon this one work—towards the end of his prolegomena, which by the by should have come first—but the bookbinder has most injudiciously placed it betwixt the analytical contents of the book, and the book itself—he informs his reader, that ever since he had arrived at the age of discernment, and was able to sit down coolly, and consider within himself the true state and condition of man, and distinguish the main end and design of his being;—or—to shorten my translation, for *Slawkenbergius*'s book is in *Latin*, and not a little prolix in this passage—ever since I understood, quoth *Slawkenbergius*, any thing.—or rather

~~what was what~~—and could perceive that the point of long noses had been too loosely handled by all who had gone before—have I, *Slawkenbergius*, felt a strong impulse, with a mighty and unresistible call within me, to gird up myself to this undertaking.

And to do justice to *Slawkenbergius*, he has entered the list with a stronger lance, and taken a much larger career in it than any one man who had ever entered it before him—and indeed, in many respects, deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by—for he has taken in, Sir, the whole subject—examined every part of it *dialectically*—then brought it into full day; dilucidating it with all the light which either the collision of his own natural parts could strike—or the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it collating, collecting, and compiling—begging, borrowing, and stealing, as he went along, all that had been wrote or wrangled thereupon in the schools and porticos of the learned: so that *Slawkenbergius* his book may properly be considered not only as a model—but as a thorough-stitched DIGEST and regular institute of *noses*, comprehending in it all that is or can be needful to be known about them.

For this cause it is that I forbear to speak of so many (otherwise) valuable books and treatises of my father's collecting, wrote either plump upon noses—or collaterally touching them;—such, for instance, as *Prignitz*, now lying upon the table before me, who with infinite learning, and from the most candid and scholar-like examination of above four thou-

found different skulls, in upwards of twenty charnel-houses in *Silesia*, which he had rummaged—has informed us, that the mensuration and configuration of the ossaceous or bony parts of human noses, in any given tract of country, except *Crim Tartary*, where they are all crush'd down by the thumb, so that no judgment can be formed upon them—are much nearer alike than the world imagines;—the difference amongst them being, he says, a mere trifle, not worth taking notice of;—but that the size and jollity of every individual nose, and by which one nose ranks above another, and bears a higher price, is owing to the cartilaginous and muscular part of it, into whose ducts and sinuses the blood and animal spirits being impell'd and driven by the warmth and force of the imagination, which is but a step from it (bating the case of idiots, whom *Prignitz*, who had lived many years in *Turkey*, supposes under the more immediate tutelage of Heaven),—it so happens, and ever must, says *Prignitz*, that the excellency of the nose is in a direct arithmetical proportion to the excellency of the wearer's fancy.

It is for the same reason, that is, because 'tis all comprehended in *Slawkenbergius*, that I say nothing likewise of *Scroderus* (*Andrea*) who, all the world knows, set himself to oppugn *Prignitz* with great violence—proving it in his own way, first *logically*, and then by a series of stubborn facts, “That so far
“ was *Prignitz* from the truth, in affirming that the
“ fancy begat the nose, that on the contrary—the
“ nose begat the fancy.”

—The learned suspected *Scroderus* of an indecent

sophism in this—and *Prignitz* cried out aloud in the dispute, that *Scroderus* had shifted the idea upon him—but *Scroderus* went on, maintaining his thesis:

My father was just balancing within himself, which of the two sides he should take in this affair; when *Ambrose Paraus* decided it in a moment—and, by overthrowing the systems, both of *Prignitz* and *Scroderus*, drove my father out of both sides of the controversy at once.

Be witness—I don't acquaint the learned reader—in saying it, I mention it only to show the learned I know the fact myself—

That this *Ambrose Paraus* was chief surgeon and nose-mender to *Francis* the ninth of *France*, and in high credit with him and the two preceding, or succeeding kings (I know not which)—and that, except in the slip he made in his story of *Taliacotius's* noses, and his manner of setting them on—he was esteemed by the whole college of physicians at that time, as more knowing in matters of noses, than any one who had ever taken them in hand.

Now *Ambrose Paraus* convinced my father, that the true and efficient cause of what had engaged so much the attention of the world, and upon which *Prignitz* and *Scroderus* had wasted so much learning and fine parts—was neither this nor that—but that the length and goodness of the nose was owing simply to the softness and flaccidity in the nurse's breast—as the flatness and shortness of *puisne* noses was to the firmness and elastic repulsion of the same organ

of nutrition in the hale and lively——which, though happy for the woman, was the undoing of the child, inasmuch as his nose was so snubb'd, so rebuff'd, so rebated, and so refrigerated thereby, as never to arrive *ad mensuram suam legitimam*;—but that in case of the flaccidity and softness of the nurse or mother's breast——by sinking into it, quoth *Paraus*, as into so much butter, the nose was comforted, nourish'd, plump'd up, refresh'd, refocillated, and set a-growing for ever.

I have but two things to observe of *Paraus*; first, That he proves and explains all this with the utmost chastity and decorum of expression:——for which may his soul for ever rest in peace!

And, secondly, that besides the systems of *Prignitz* and *Seroderus*, which *Ambrose Paraus* his hypothesis effectually overthrew——it overthrew at the same time the system of peace and harmony of our family; and for three days together, not only embroiled matters between my father and my mother, but turn'd likewise the whole house and every thing in it, except my uncle *Toby*, quite upside down.

Such a ridiculous tale of a dispute between a man and his wife, never surely in any age or country got vent through the key-hole of a street-door.

My mother, you must know——but I have fifty things more necessary to let you know first——I have a hundred difficulties which I have promised to clear up, and a thousand distresses and domestic misadventures crowding in upon me thick and three-fold, one upon the neck of another. A cow broke in (to-morrow morning) to my uncle *Toby's* fortifica-

tions, and eat up two rations and a half of dried grass, tearing up the sods with it, which faced his horn-work and covered-way.—*Trim* insists upon being tried by a court-martial—the cow to be shot—*Slop* to be crucifix'd—myself to be *trifram'd*, and at my very baptism made a martyr of.—Poor unhappy devils that we all are!—I want swaddling—But there is no time to be lost in exclamations—I have left my father lying across his bed, and my uncle *Toby* in his old fringed chair, sitting beside him, and promised I would go back to them in half an hour; and five-and-thirty minutes are laps'd already.—Of all the perplexities a mortal author was ever seen in—this certainly is the greatest; for I have *Hafen Slawkenbergius's* folio, Sir, to finish—a dialogue between my father and my uncle *Toby*, upon the solution of *Prignitz*, *Scroderus*, *Ambrose Parraas*, *Panocrates*, and *Grangousier* to relate—a tale out of *Slawkenbergius* to translate, and all this in five minutes less than no time at all—Such a head! would to Heaven my enemies only saw the inside of it!

CHAP. XXXIX.

THERE was not any one scene more entertaining in our family—and to do it justice in this point—and I here put off my cap and lay it upon the table close beside my ink-horn, on purpose to make my declaration to the world concerning this one article the more solemn—that I believe in my soul (unless my love and partiality to my understanding blinds me)

the hand of the Supreme Maker and first Designer of all things never made or put a family together (in that period at least of it which I have sat down to write the story of)—where the characters of it were cast or contrasted with so dramatic a felicity as ours was, for this end; or in which the capacities of affording such exquisite scenes, and the powers of shifting them perpetually from morning to night, were lodged and intrusted with so unlimited a confidence, as in the SHANDY FAMILY.

Not any one of these was more diverting, I say, in this whimsical theatre of ours—than what frequently arose out of this self-same chapter of long noses—especially when my father's imagination was heated with the inquiry, and nothing would serve him but to heat my uncle *Toby's* too.

My uncle *Toby* would give my father all possible fair play in this attempt; and with infinite patience would sit smoking his pipe for whole hours together, whilst my father was practising upon his head, and trying every accessible avenue to drive *Prignitz* and *Scroderus's* solutions into it.

Whether they were above my uncle *Toby's* reason—or contrary to it—or that his brain was like damp tinder, and no spark could possibly take hold—or that it was so full of saps, mines, blinds, curtains, and such military disqualifications to his seeing clearly into *Prignitz* and *Scroderus's* doctrines, I say not;—let schoolmen—scullions, anatomists, and engineers, fight for it among themselves—

'Twas some misfortune, I make no doubt, in this affair, that my father had every word of it to translate

for the benefit of my uncle *Toby*, and render out of *Slawkenbergius's Latin*, of which as he was no great master, his translation was not always of the purest—and generally least so where 'twas most wanted.—This naturally open'd a door to a second misfortune;—that in the warmer paroxysms of his zeal to open my uncle *Toby's* eyes—my father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation outmowed my uncle *Toby's*—neither the one or the other added much to the perspicuity of my father's lecture.

CHAP. XL.

THE gift of ratiocination and making syllogisms—I mean in man—for in superior classes of beings, such as angels and spirits—'tis all done, may it please your worships, as they tell me, by INTUITION;—and beings inferior, as your worships all know—syllogize by their noses: though there is an island swimming in the sea (though not altogether at its ease) whose inhabitants, if my intelligence deceives me not, are so wonderfully gifted, as to syllogize after the same fashion, and oft-times to make very well out too:—but that's neither here nor there—

The gift of doing it as it should be amongst us, or—the great and principal act of ratiocination in man, as logicians tell us, is the finding out the agreement or disagreement of two ideas one with another, by the intervention of a third (called the *medius terminus*;) just as a man, as *Locke* well observes,

by a yard, finds two men's nine-pin alleys to be of the same length, which could not be brought together, to measure their equality, by *juxta-position*.

Had the same great reasoner looked on, as my father illustrated his systems of noses, and observed my uncle *Toby's* deportment—what great attention he gave to every word—and, as oft as he took his pipe from his mouth, with what wonderful seriousness he contemplated the length of it—surveying it transversely as he held it betwixt his finger and his thumb—then foreright—then this way, and then that, in all its possible directions and foreshortenings—he would have concluded my uncle *Toby* had got hold of the *medius terminus*, and was syllogizing and measuring with it the truth of each hypothesis of long noses, in order, as my father laid them before him. This, by the by, was more than my father wanted;—his aim in all the pains he was at in these philosophic lectures—was to enable my uncle *Toby* not to *discuss*—but *comprehend*—to hold the grains and scruples of learning—not to weigh them.—My uncle *Toby*, as you will read in the next chapter, did neither the one or the other.

CHAP. XLI.

'Tis a pity, cried my father one winter's night, after a three hours painful translation of *Slawkenbergius*—'tis a pity, cried my father, putting my mother's thread-paper into the book for a mark, as he spoke—that truth, brother *Toby*, should shut herself

up in such impregnable fastnesses, and be so obstinate as not to surrender herself sometimes up upon the closest siege.—

Now it happened then, as indeed it had often done before, that my uncle *Toby's* fancy, during the time of my father's explanation of *Prignitz* to him——having nothing to stay it there, had taken a short flight to the bowling-green;—his body might as well have taken a turn there too—so that with all the semblance of a deep school-man intent upon the *medius terminus*—my uncle *Toby* was in fact as ignorant of the whole lecture, and all its pro's and con's, as if my father had been translating *Hafen Slavkenbergius* from the *Latin* tongue into the *Cherokee*. But the word *siege*, like a talismanic power, in my father's metaphor, wafting back my uncle *Toby's* fancy, quick as a note could follow the touch—he open'd his ears——and my father observing that he took his pipe out of his mouth, and shuffled his chair nearer the table, as with a desire to profit——my father with great pleasure began his sentence again——changing only the plan, and dropping the metaphor of the siege in it, to keep clear of some dangers my father apprehended from it.

'Tis a pity, said my father, that truth can only be on one side, brother *Toby*,—considering what ingenuity these learned men have all shown in their solutions of noses.—Can noses be dissolved? replied my uncle *Toby*.

——My father thrust back his chair—rose up—put on his hat—took four long strides to the door—jerked it open——thrust his head half way out——

shut the door again—took no notice of the bad hinge—returned to the table—pluck'd my mother's thread-paper out of *Slawkenbergius's* book—went hastily to his bureau—walked slowly back—twisted my mother's thread-paper about his thumb—unbutton'd his waistcoat—threw my mother's thread-paper into the fire—bit her fatten pin-cushion in two—filled his mouth with bran—confounded it;—but mark!—the oath of confusion was levell'd at my uncle *Toby's* brain—which was e'en confused enough already—the curse came charged only with the bran—the bran, may it please your honours, was no more than powder to the ball.

'Twas well my father's passions lasted not long; for so long as they did last, they led him a busy life on't; and it is one of the most unaccountable problems that ever I met with in my observations of human nature, that nothing should prove my father's mettle so much, or make his passions go off so like gunpowder, as the unexpected strokes his science met with from the quaint simplicity of my uncle *Toby's* questions.—Had ten dozen of hornets stung him behind in so many different places all at one time—he could not have exerted more mechanical functions in fewer seconds—or started half so much as with one single *quare* of three words unseasonably popping in full upon him in his hobby-horrical career.

'Twas all one to my uncle *Toby*—he smoked his pipe on with unvaried composure—his heart never intended offence to his brother—and as his head could seldom find out where the sting of it lay—he

always gave my father the credit of cooling by himself.—He was five minutes and thirty-five seconds about it in the present case.

By all that's good! said my father, swearing, as he came to himself, and taking the oath out of *Ernulphus's* digest of curses—(though to do my father justice it was a fault, as he told Dr. *Stop* in the affair of *Ernulphus*, which he as seldom committed as any man upon earth)—By all that's good and great! brother *Toby*, said my father, if it was not for the aids of philosophy, which befriend one so much as they do—you would put a man beside all temper.—Why, by the *solutions* of noses, of which I was telling you, I meant, as you might have known, had you favoured me with one grain of attention, the various accounts which learned men of different kinds of knowledge have given the world of the causes of short and long noses.—There is no cause but one, replied my uncle *Toby*—why one man's nose is longer than another's, but because that God pleases to have it so.—That is *Grangousier's* solution, said my father.—'Tis he, continued my uncle *Toby*, looking up, and not regarding my father's interruption, who makes us all, and frames and puts us together in such forms and proportions, and for such ends, as is agreeable to his infinite wisdom.—'Tis a pious account, cried my father, but not philosophical—there is more religion in it than sound science. 'Twas no inconsistent part of my uncle *Toby's* character—that he feared God, and revered religion.—So the moment my father finished his remark—my uncle *Toby* fell a whistling

Lillabullero with more zeal (though more out of tune) than usual.——

What is become of my wife's thread-paper?

CHAP. XLII.

No matter——as an appendage to seamstressy, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother——of none to my father as a mark in *Slawkenbergius*. *Slawkenbergius* in every page of him was a rich treasure of inexhaustible knowledge to my father—he could not open him amiss; and he would often say in closing the book, that if all the arts and sciences in the world, with the books which treated of them, were lost—should the wisdom and policies of governments, he would say, through disuse, ever happen to be forgot, and all that statesmen had wrote, or caused to be written, upon the strong or the weak sides of courts and kingdoms, should they be forgot also—and *Slawkenbergius* only left—there would be enough in him in all conscience, he would say, to set the world a-going again. A treasure therefore was he indeed! an institute of all that was necessary to be known of noses, and every thing else——at *matin*, noon, and vespers was *Hawfen Slawkenbergius* his recreation and delight: 'twas for ever in his hands—you would have sworn, Sir, it had been a canon's prayer-book—so worn, so glazed, so contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs in all its parts, from one end even unto the other.

I am not such a bigot to *Slawkenbergius* as my fa-

ther;—there is a fund in him, no doubt: but in my opinion, the best I don't say the most profitable, but the most amusing part of *Hafen Slawkenbergius*, is his tales—and, considering he was a *German*, many of them told not without fancy:—these take up his second book, containing nearly one half of his folio, and are comprehended in ten decades, each decade containing ten tales—Philosophy is not built upon tales; and therefore 'twas certainly wrong in *Slawkenbergius* to send them into the world by that name.—There are a few of them in his eighth, ninth, and tenth decades, which I own seem rather playful and sportive, than speculative—but in general they are to be looked upon by the learned as a detail of so many independent facts, all of them turning round somehow or other upon the main hinges of his subject, and collected by him with great fidelity, and added to his work as so many illustrations upon the doctrines of noses.

As we have leisure enough upon our hands—if you give me leave, Madam, I'll tell you the ninth tale of his tenth decade.



END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

